

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

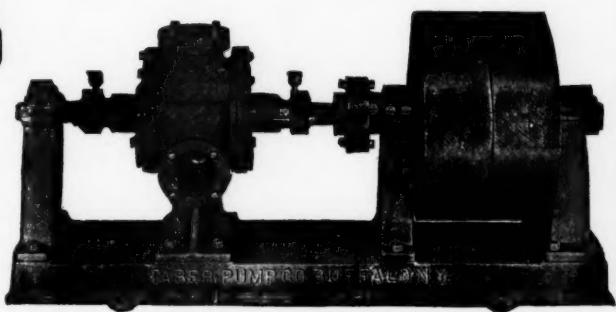
JUNE 30, 1917

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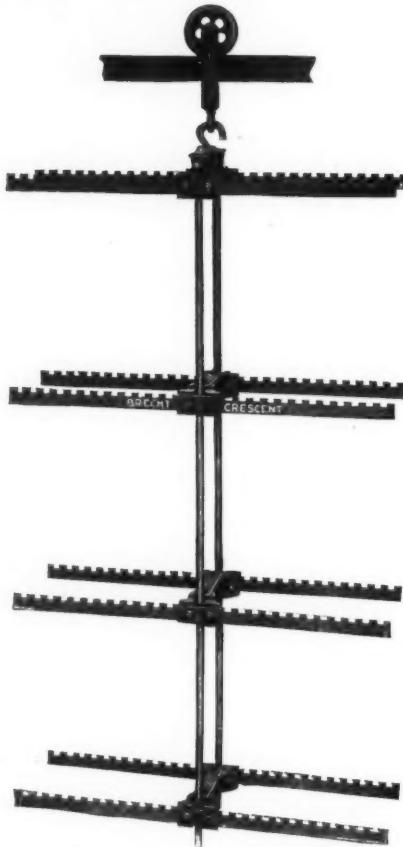
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 26.

CANNOT LIMIT CEREAL IN SAUSAGE

Higher Court Rules for Packers in St. Louis Case

Packers have won their contention with the Government that the latter has no right to limit the amount of cereal used in sausage. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down a decision reversing the ruling of the lower court against the packers in what is known as the St. Louis case, and directing the lower court to protect the packers against the Government action which limited the use of cereal and water in sausage.

The higher court sustained the position taken by the packers, that the Secretary of Agriculture has no power to limit the amount of cereal in sausage.

The litigation arose over the issuance of a regulation by the Department of Agriculture limiting the amount of cereal in sausage products to 3 per cent. The packers asked for an injunction against the enforcement of this regulation. It was granted and later rescinded and a rehearing ordered. On the new trial the lower court sustained the Government. The packers appealed, and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals now decides in their favor.

May Issue New Rule or Appeal.

It is expected that the Department of Agriculture, complying with the directions of the court, will issue a new ruling on the subject which will be in line with the court opinion that sausage can be made with more than 3 per cent. of cereal, provided the label so states. It is possible that the department may decide to appeal to the United States Supreme Court, though this is not likely.

The old regulation limiting cereal to 3 per cent. continues in force, of course, until the new regulation is announced by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The St. Louis Independent Packing Company was the plaintiff in this suit, and Secretary of Agriculture Houston the defendant. In the former appeal the court ruled that the Department had no right to forbid the use of the word "sausage" on the label of the sausage and cereal product, provided the article was not sold under a false and fictitious name. To this ruling the court adheres in this decision.

The court declares the regulation to be an attempt to prescribe formulas, which Congress did not intend when it passed the meat inspection law.

Merely because the product might become mouldy at some time does not justify the government in refusing to permit its manufacture, the court says.

The court says the regulation is not reasonable either on the ground of labeling, wholesomeness or difference in price. The Department exceeded its authority under the law when it made such a regulation, and is required to make a new regulation permitting the manufacture of sausage

containing cereal in excess of three per cent. and water when the label so states.

The decision will be reviewed in full in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

Against Government in Oleo Case Also.

The same court ruled at the same time in the case of the Blanton Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, that the government could not prohibit the use of the label "Creamo Oleomargarine" on the company's product, as it had done. Having once approved the label, which was an old-established trade name, on which a valuable good-will had been built up, the Department could not require a change in the label.

FOOD CONTROL LEGISLATION ON THE WAY

Lever Bill Passes House and Is Amended in Senate

Washington's wrestle with the food problem progressed this week to the point of passing the Lever bill through the House and the appointment by the President of the Export Council, which was foreshadowed in our last issue.

The Lever food control bill passed the House on June 25 in essentially the same form, generally speaking, as it was reviewed in a previous issue of The National Provisioner, with the addition of the drastic and sensational prohibition amendment, which passed as a part of the bill by a vote of 365 to 5.

Important changes have already been agreed to in the Senate, informally so that opposition from Gore of Oklahoma and Smith of Georgia has begun to fizzle. There were optimistic predictions that the bill would get through the Senate and go into conference by Saturday. A real effort to do this will be made, but this is not likely.

It has been decided that the Senate will add the following radical changes, in addition to the one which will leave it optional with President Wilson whether or not the country shall go all dry, part dry, or stay wet:

Extension of governmental control not only to food, feed and fuels, but also to iron and steel and petroleum and their several products, fertilizers, hemp, sisal and jute, farm implements and machinery.

Limiting governmental commandeering of factories, mines and other plants to production necessary for military purposes "or public uses of the common defense."

Limiting the power of the federal authorities to commandeer foods, feed and fuels to supplies for the army, navy or other military purposes, "or public uses of the common de-

fense," but authorizing their purchase for and sale to civilians by the government at reasonable prices to be fixed from time to time.

Limiting federal licensing to products and agencies of interstate and foreign commerce.

Extending the government's powers to maintain minimum guaranteed prices to producers to the storage or sale and purchase of food and fuels for resale at prices necessary to maintain guarantees.

Adding a new section to the effect that persons voluntarily working for the government must not, as manufacturers or producers, sell any of their goods to the government. This will affect several men connected with the Council of National Defense, and if passed will result in the country losing the invaluable and voluntary services of some of the greatest business magnates the nation has ever produced.

Adding another provision specifically exempting products of farmers, stock raisers, gardeners and co-operative agricultural associations from control legislation so far as it affects their production and storage of food-stuffs.

Making certain that attempts to put the individual on rations will not be made until found to be absolutely necessary later on.

Export Council at Work Without Delay.

The early formation of a Federal Export Council, as predicted in our last issue, was realized this week, with the appointment on June 25 of Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Herbert C. Hoover, the proposed Food Administrator.

It is expected that the men who will actually handle the details of this important work will be Solicitor Lester Woolsey for the Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary Carl

(Continued on page 34.)

PACKERS' EMPLOYEES BUY MILLIONS IN BONDS

Trade Leads the Country in Display of Patriotism and Thrift

The part taken by the packinghouse industry in making the first Liberty Loan a success was no mean one. Final figures are not yet in hand, but from reports already received it is known that employees of meat packing concerns alone subscribed for millions of dollars worth of the bonds. Amounts taken by packers themselves greatly swell this total.

Employees of only four packers took more than \$3,000,000 worth of the Liberty bonds. This was made possible by the offers of packing concerns to permit their employees to pay for the bonds on the installment basis, a plan which induced thrift as well as swelling the loan totals. This plan gave a year's time and more for payment, and the packers paid their employees 4 per cent. interest on the money so deposited meanwhile. No more liberal plan could have been devised.

Swift & Company employees are already large stockholders in the company, and have learned what such investment means. It was therefore not surprising to learn that Swift employees subscribed for more than \$1,250,000 worth of Liberty bonds. As was the case with other companies, the subscribers included everybody from heads of departments down to beef luggers in branch houses; nobody was too unimportant to be overlooked. More than 16,500 Swift employees participated in this subscription. One New York City branch house where 57 out of 59 employees took bonds was an example of the unanimity in subscribing. No statement is made as to the total taken by the company as a corporation.

Concerning the subscription an officer of Swift & Company said to The National Provisioner:

"The subscription was made with the belief that it was the duty of all persons and corporations to participate in making this issue a success. We believe it is much better to buy bonds now than to wear them later."

"An opportunity was offered to all Swift employees to purchase these bonds on partial payments; 2 per cent. of the cost payable at the time of subscription and the balance to be paid in weekly installments. Swift & Company allow on all such payments 4 per cent. interest; one-half per cent. greater than that of the loan. Many departments report subscriptions of 100 per cent., every person in the department from the office boy to the department manager taking all he could afford to take."

Armour Men Take Million Bonds.

The employees of Armour & Company subscribed more than \$1,000,000 toward the loan. In fact, they subscribed so generously that at the last moment before the closing of the sale the company found it necessary to apply for an additional \$250,000 worth of the bonds. Applications for bonds from tardy ones are still coming in, and there is reason to believe that the total investment of Armour & Company employees in Liberty Bonds will reach the total of \$1,250,000. The company says:

"On May 23 the company announced the adoption of a plan permitting the employees to buy bonds and pay for them in weekly installments. Under its terms an employee merely had to apply for a bond and authorize the deduction from his salary each week of an amount equaling \$1 for each \$50 bond

that he purchased. Delivery of the bond is not to be made until the full amount is in the hands of the company, but the company on its part has agreed to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on the sum resulting from the weekly installments.

"The employees regarded the arrangement as an opportunity to save, as well as invest, as was shown by the alacrity with which they sent in applications for bonds. The response of the first week was so generous that provision was made at once for the purchase of \$1,000,000 worth of the bonds. This was regarded as enough, but at the last minute, before the formal sale of the bonds closed, applications came in in such large numbers that the \$1,000,000 was over-subscribed, making it necessary to secure more at once in order to take care of all Armour employees who desired to buy the bonds. The additional \$250,000 worth of bonds was secured just before the government ended the sale at noon on June 15."

Wilson and Morris Go in Heavily.

The total subscriptions for Liberty Bonds reported by Wilson & Company was \$510,000, of which amount \$325,000 was taken by the employees. The company made the same liberal proposition to its men and women as other concerns regarding time payments, so that nobody might be shut out from participating, and so that this opportunity for exercising thrift as well as showing patriotism might be embraced by all. The officers of the company did not care to make any extended statement concerning the participation in the loan, contenting themselves with a mere statement of the totals.

Morris & Company took \$750,000 of the bonds, for which over 16,000 of their employees subscribed a total exceeding \$413,000. This total does not include officers and stockholders, but merely the employees. Concerning their participation President Edward Morris made the following statement to The National Provisioner:

"Morris & Company was not only the first packer, but was the first industrial corporation to subscribe for Liberty loan bonds. In the various Chicago papers for Sunday, May 13, there appeared articles pertaining to Morris & Company's activity in subscribing for \$750,000 of Liberty loan bonds. This was only a few days after the conditions of the Liberty loan bond were first outlined, and before Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo first invited subscriptions from the people of the United States.

"The company then immediately put into operation the liberal scheme by which each employee is permitted to pay as small an amount as \$1 a week for 49 weeks, and thus purchase one \$50 Liberty loan bond. Each employee is permitted to purchase any number of bonds on such a proportionate basis. For example, if an employee wishes to invest \$250 for Liberty loan bonds, it would cost him \$5 per week for 49 weeks. In this way, the employee pays \$245 for \$250 in bonds; the balance of \$5 being allowed him for interest, which is at the rate of well over 4 per cent. of his investment. The employees were permitted to make the payments by having the amount deducted from their salary, which is the minimum of labor which could accomplish such a transaction.

"The success of the scheme adopted by Morris & Company can best be attested to by showing the results obtained. To date the 16,000 employees of Morris & Company have already subscribed \$413,000 in Liberty bonds, which amount does not include subscriptions by the officers and stockholders of the company. When one considers the diversified citizenship, and the handicaps and hardships by virtue of the various demands

made upon the incomes of many of the stock yards' employees, such figures need no further comment.

"The patriotism and loyalty of many of the employees can best be told by some of the following examples: On the cutting floor of the Chicago plant there are 166 employees, made up of 8 natural-born citizens other than negroes, 86 miscellaneous foreigners, 7 naturalized Germans, and 65 negroes. The entire force of 166 subscribed for Liberty loan bonds, taking 286 in number, for the amount of \$14,300. This makes the average subscription per employee \$86.10, and the average number of bonds subscribed per person 1.72.

"In the butterine department there are 193 employees, of whom 25 per cent. are girls. This department took 115 fifty dollar bonds. In the printing department, with 36 employees, one-third of whom are girls, 36 bonds were sold. One employee in the canning department invested his entire savings of \$3,000 in bonds. Another employee, who was paid at the rate of about \$20 a week, took \$750 worth of bonds, and made a statement at the time that this would help him to save his money, and prevent him from gambling with it, as he had done in the past. One of Morris & Company's branch houses subscribed for \$25,900 in bonds.

"Morris & Company very extensively advertised the Liberty loan bond, and used the catchy phrase, 'A Liberty Bond in Every Home.' This phrase has been printed on stickers, which have been affixed to letters sent out by Morris & Company. This phrase has also been printed on large placards which have been tacked on Morris & Company's wagons at its various branches throughout the United States. These placards have also been widely distributed by the company to many places throughout the country, including all of the two hundred branch houses. The Men's Club of Morris & Company also edited a special edition of The Morris Standard. This edition had a circulation of 6,000, and was devoted exclusively to matters pertinent to the Liberty loan bond issue. Morris & Company has every reason to feel proud of the very good showing made on the part of its employees."

Other packing concerns have not yet reported the results of their participation in this loan campaign, but it is known that the results were on the same generous scale.

BREWER TO BECOME PACKER.

Breweries in more than one "dry" section have been turned into meat packing plants to profitable advantage before this, and now other brewers are not viewing with special alarm the prospect of nation-wide prohibition, for the same reason. At Aurora, Ill., Herman A. Berthold, secretary and treasurer of the Aurora Brewing Company, said this week that if a law stopping all manufacture of beer goes into effect the plant would in all probability be converted into a packing-house. Plans have already been discussed for the organization of a packing company. The brewing company will pass out of existence and the packing company will take its place.

MEAT FROM DENMARK TO GERMANY.

Consul General E. D. Winslow reports from Copenhagen, Denmark, that according to figures furnished a Copenhagen publication, the exports of pork and lard from Denmark to Germany for 1916 amounted to 28,500 tons and of conserved meats 14,000 tons.

THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

BRITISH REGULATE MEAT SALE AND PRICE

Speculative Dealing Prohibited and Retail Profits Fixed

The British Government has formulated its regulations for the control of the meat trade in the United Kingdom, both wholesale and retail. These regulations were first promulgated by the Food Controller on May 31 and have since been added to and amended.

How they will work out remains to be seen. The London Meat Trades Journal says:

"The feeling in the market is that if the authorities would leave the meat question alone it would right itself in a month or six weeks. If they fix maximum prices for livestock and dead meat, unless they are high, we can see very serious times ahead, and probably a shortage, if not an actual famine, in London. The authorities who have the knowledge should tell the public the present situation as regards meat, and not leave it to the general press to send out misleading reports."

The British authorities state that the object of the regulation is "to eliminate as far as possible, both as regards live cattle and dead meat, all unnecessary intermediate transactions between the farmer and consumer." Only one sale may be made from farmer to dealer, and only one sale from dealer to slaughterer. The latter may sell to but one distributor, who in his turn is only permitted to sell to a retailer or consumer.

Retail Profits Limited to 20 Per Cent.

An amendment to the order, which at first failed to cover retailers, provides for the registration of all retail butchers, and limits their gross profits to 20 per cent. They must display prices on all meats in their shops, and must keep books to show that these orders are complied with. It is said that London butchers have agreed to submit to these regulations, but are extremely doubtful of their practicability in operation.

The original order, covering sales of livestock and meat at wholesale, but not embracing the retail regulations, was signed by Lord Devonport, Food Controller, and was as follows:

Text of the Meat Sales Order.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following provisions shall be observed by all persons concerned:

I.—SALES OF FAT CATTLE.

1. Dealer to Sell Only for Slaughter.—A person who has bought any fat cattle (hereinafter called the dealer) shall not resell the same except to a person (hereinafter called the permitted buyer) who gives a written undertaking that he is buying such cattle for slaughter, and the permitted buyer shall not sell the fat cattle bought, but shall cause the same to be slaughtered within 14 days of the date of his purchase.

2. Written Undertaking.—When the resale was made to the permitted buyer in a cattle market, the written undertaking shall be made and entered by the permitted buyer in a book to be kept for the purpose by the Market Authority for such market, and in any other case shall be in the form set forth in the schedule, and shall be sent by the dealer to the market authority of the cattle market nearest to the place where the sale was made.

3. Slaughter.—The permitted buyer shall within seven days of the cattle being slaughtered forward particulars of the place and

time of such slaughter to the market authority to whom the written undertaking was given or sent.

4. Powers and Duties of Market Authority.—Where any cattle are sold in the market, the determination of the market authority whether such cattle are or are not fat cattle shall be conclusive for all purposes, and the market authority shall not permit any fat cattle to be moved from the market until the necessary written undertaking has been given.

5. False Statements.—A person shall not make any false statement in the written undertaking or particulars referred to in this part of this Order.

6. Duties of Market Authorities in Relation to Undertakings.—The market authority shall retain all written undertakings and particulars received by them, and shall inform the Food Controller or as he may direct of any case where it appears to them that the provisions of this part of this Order have not been complied with.

II.—SALES OF DEAD MEAT.

7. Application of This Part.—This part of this Order shall apply on the occasion of any sale of dead meat, by or on behalf of a person (hereinafter called the salesman) who has bought such meat, or has received for sale on commission such meat previously bought as dead meat. Provided that—

(a) Nothing in this part shall apply to meat imported by the Board of Trade or to a retail sale of meat; and that

(b) Clauses 8, 9 and 10 shall not apply on the occasion of a sale of imported meat by the first importer thereof.

8. Salesmen to Sell to Retail Butchers.—The salesmen shall not sell any part of such meat except to a retail butcher buying for retail sale or a person buying for consumption.

9. Price for Carcasses.—The salesman shall not sell any carcass, side, or quarter at a price more than 3d. a stone above the cost to him of the meat sold, or in the case of meat consigned to him for sale on commission at more than 3d. per stone above the price at which the meat was bought by the consignor together with cost of transport to the place of sale.

10. Price for Joints.—The salesman shall not sell a carcass, side, or quarter cut into smaller joints at such prices as will in the aggregate make the total amount charged by him for the meat sold more than 1d. a stone above the price at which the like carcasses, sides, or quarters are on the same day being sold or offered for sale.

11. Price for Joints by Wholesale Butchers and Meat Importers.—No wholesale butcher or meat importer shall sell a carcass, side, or quarter cut in smaller joints at such prices as will in the aggregate make the total amount charged by him for the meat sold more than 1d. per stone above the price at which the like carcasses, sides, or quarters are on the same day being sold or offered for sale.

12. Burden of Proof.—In any proceedings for a breach of the provisions of this part of this Order, the burden of proving the amount of the price at which meat was bought and cost of transport shall be upon the person charged.

13. Statement to Be Given to Market Authority.—Every person selling meat in a market shall furnish to the market authority as and when required by the market authority a statement showing classification and weight of meat sold by him in such market and prices realized.

III.—GENERAL.

14. Offers, Etc.—A person shall not buy, sell, or deal in or offer to buy, sell, or deal in any cattle or meat in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order.

15. Records.—All persons concerned shall keep such records of cattle bought, sold and slaughtered, and meat bought and sold,

prices paid and charged, and the names of sellers and buyers, as are necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the provisions of this Order are being complied with, and such records shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Food Controller or of any local authority or market authority.

16. Display of Order.—The market authority of a market shall cause copies of this Order to be kept affixed in some conspicuous place in such market.

17. Interpretation.—For the purpose of this Order:

"Market" shall include a fair.

"Market authority" shall mean any person, company, or corporation having the control or management of any market or in receipt of tolls in respect thereof.

"Cattle" shall include, in addition to cattle usually so called, ram, ewe, wether, lamb and swine.

"Meat" shall mean any meat obtained from cattle as defined.

"Sale" shall include barter.

"Stone" shall mean a stone of 8 pounds.

18. Penalty.—If any person acts in contravention of this Order, or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

BOMB LOOKS LIKE A MEAT CAN.

A warning that German agents are using a small, ingeniously constructed bomb to destroy manufacturing plants in enemy territory was issued at the office of Major General Wood, commanding the Southeastern department at Charleston, S. C., this week.

"We have recently received information," reads a formal statement, "that the Germans are sending to France agents whose mission is to cause fires in establishments engaged in national work. For this purpose they are furnished with incendiary bombs, of which the following is a description:

"The bomb is shaped in the form of a pyramid, nine centimeters in height, the larger end measuring nine and one-half centimeters long by seven centimeters wide, the small end eight centimeters long by five and one-half centimeters wide.

"The four sides and the top are made of thin white metal, while the bottom is composed of a thin sheet of cardboard covered with a light colored varnish, the whole being covered in printed paper.

"On one side are the words: 'Advance special cooked beef, Frigorifico Argentino, central Buenos Aires,' with the picture of an ox. The same words are on the corresponding side, but without the picture. On the remaining sides are instructions for using the (supposed) contents, in English, French and Spanish, painted in white on a blue ground.

"This box contains highly inflammable powder, the chemical nature of which has not yet been determined. To operate the bomb a special apparatus is necessary, which within about half an hour after being set working ignites the powder contained in the box and sets fire to the surroundings.

"It is, of course, improbable that the same labels would be used in this country should Germans attempt to use a similar machine here, but we communicate the above information in case they should make some such attempt."

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "hand-me-down" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient. If the publication of answers is delayed somewhat, it should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

VENTILATION IN CHILLING MEATS.

One of the principal reasons for sour or tainted meats is badly ventilated chill rooms and hanging carcasses too close together, which causes them in the first stages of chilling to steam each other, thus preventing the escape of the animal heat and gases it is so necessary to eliminate for successful chilling and ultimate curing. Insufficient ventilation prevents free circulation of fresh air to carry off the animal heat and gas as it leaves the carcass.

A free circulation is really more necessary than a low temperature during the early stages of cooling. Shanks will sour quickly through poor ventilation, owing to the moisture settling thereon more than on any other part of the carcass. Hence sour marrows are found in hams when the body of the ham is perfectly sweet, an argument practically proving the danger of poor ventilation and circulation.

HOLDING MEATS AFTER CURING.

A Canadian subscriber asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Would greatly appreciate any information you can give me concerning the best method of holding hams after they are thoroughly cured and before being smoked.

Hams cured in vats, and to be carried in stock for some time after being fully cured, should be overhauled and new plain pickle of 45° strength placed on them at the following

ages: Skinned hams, overhauled and repickle when 75 days old; A. C. Hams, 20 lbs. and under, 75 days; over 20 lbs., 90 days; shoulders and picnics, 80 days.

Meats cured in vats when overhauled at these ages should be packed lean side down, and as tight as possible, and the cover clamped down solid, so as to use as little pickle as possible, not to exceed 4 gallons per 100 pounds. Meats cured in tierces may be carried 30 days longer before changing pickle, if the curing temperature has been satisfactory. These meats should be carried in 26° to 28° Fahr. storage. If meats—the lighter hams—are to be carried after being cured for 30 days, they may be taken out of pickle and carried on the floor dry in 26° to 28° Fahr. If to be carried 60 days dry, the storage should be 12° to 15° Fahr. This is about as long as such meats can be carried to grade No. 1; that is, first brand.

SAUSAGE PACKED IN OIL.

An inquirer in the South writes for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us a formula for making sausage in oil.

Sausage packed in oil has been a source of considerable loss to many manufacturers in the past, due to fermentation. Use no water in the manufacture of sausage to be packed in oil, nor should this sausage be cooked in water, the smoking and heating in process given being quite sufficient.

When the cans are packed and cooled they show a good vacuum; that is, well concaved top and bottom. This is effected by being processed not less than 30 minutes at not less than 160 degs. Fahr. within the can.

Prime cottonseed oil, yellow or white and deodorized, should be used. Spices in all sausages should be fresh and of good quality and description varying. For bologna some

manufacturers use, per 100 pounds of meats: 30 ozs. fine salt, 2 ozs. saltpetre, 2 ozs. ground or whole coriander seed, 10 ozs. ground black pepper, 4 to 6 ozs. ground cloves or allspice, or half (3 ozs.) of each of the latter.

For bologna sausage in oil a very acceptable article is made up as follows: 75 pounds of beef cheekmeat, 25 pounds hog head and cheekmeat, 50 pounds pork hearts, 45 pounds regular pork trimmings and 2 pounds of non-fermentable sausage flour, with the before-mentioned spices, etc., per hundredweight.

Grind and chop the meats fine, adding the seasoning and thoroughly amalgamate the whole and stuff in beef rounds. Above all, keep water from coming in contact with the meats or casings in the stuffer, on the tables or elsewhere, as water is the cause of most of the trouble experienced.

Twenty and 50-pound cans are the most satisfactory. The 20 pound cans may be packed with 15 pounds of bologna and 5 pounds of oil; the 50-pound cans, with 35 pounds of bologna and 15 pounds of oil. In stuffing use different-sized rounds, so as to facilitate the packing at the exact weights, or as nearly as possible the exact weights.

Smoking is effected at a temperature of from 145 to 155 degs. Fahr. from 2 to 4 hours, which will heat the sausage clear through, eliminating the excess moisture. Be careful not to break the casings. After the smoking is satisfactorily completed the sausage should be hung in a cool, dry room—but not in a chillroom—until thoroughly cooled off, when it is ready for canning.

The processing is effected at about 190 degs. for one hour for 50-pound cans and half to three-quarters of an hour for 20-pound cans. The cans must be filled so that there is no possibility of air spaces. Solder through the oil if necessary to accomplish this; that is, put in enough oil to make it necessary to solder through the oil. No water and a positive vacuum are the things to remember.

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THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 New York and
 Chicago
 Official Organ American Meat Packers
 Association

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FOOD BILL MORE DRASTIC

Injection of the liquor question into food control discussion complicated matters somewhat at Washington this week. But this was only one phase of the development of what will be the final form of the food control legislation.

The Senate Finance Committee on Wednesday reported the food control bill in a far more drastic form than when it was passed by the House last Saturday night. The bill as reported included the sweeping prohibition clause, covering distilled liquors and beer, and exempting light wines only upon approval of the President for the purpose of saving the perishable fruit surplus. But its provisions for control—in addition to food and fuel, as passed by the House—covered copper, lead, iron and steel, petroleum, farm implements, hemp, sisal and jute. This made it a measure far more radical than that which passed the House, and it faced possibly a week of heated debate in the Senate before reaching a final vote, with chances favoring its passage because of its widened scope.

The House, having passed the bill, waited on the Senate. Meanwhile the President put

in operation the export supervision system authorized by the law recently passed, and established the export council which will license all exporters and supervise all exports, the idea being to keep supplies from the enemy and conserve them for home and army use.

—♦—
FOOD ECONOMY OR SHORTAGE
 involves a study of food values, of course. With this goes the suggestion to buy for cash and carry purchases home when possible, thus helping the dealer to cut his overhead expenses and reduce prices. The third rule is to eat less food. Mr. Armour says Americans eat entirely too much; "we load up the dinner-plate to show our hospitality, and eat more than we want to be polite."

He specifies the economic waste entailed through eating veal, lamb and suckling pig, and says these meats should be absolutely cut off the menu at this time. A 50 per cent. increase in the wool clip alone next year would result from following his advice in this particular and the army needs wool and we all need cheaper clothing.

His last suggestion is to cut the standard of living; to dispense with some things or things that you can do without just as well as not, and which will aid in the conservation movement. Here comes in his meatless day suggestion; one day a week without meat, and cutting down the quantity used on other days. The cheaper cuts of meat are recommended, and other cheaper and coarser foods. Medical authority backs the advice to eat less and use more of the cheaper and bulkier foods.

It might seem inconsequential for a big man like Mr. Armour to go into little things with housewives on the details of household economy. But while they are little things in the individual family they are dangerously big things when multiplied by the hundreds of thousands of families that make up the American nation. To neglect food economy now may mean going without food later on, if the war lasts, or even if it does not continue long. It is an important thing to think about, and to act upon.

—♦—
THE BUTCHER'S WORK DAY

The movement which is on foot in New York City to bring about a ten-hour work day for the butcher shop employee will be gladly welcomed by the trade. When it is remembered that the journeyman's day is from 12 to 14 hours on week days, and from 18 to 19 hours on Saturdays, no self-respecting boss butcher will hesitate for a moment to heartily endorse this movement. It is a just cause, and it is likely that the journeymen of Greater New York in the near future will be able to form an organization strong enough to carry it through. The trouble with the journeymen butchers is that they do not stand by each other as they should, or their reasonable demands would have been granted long ago. But they are gradually waking up. Labor unionism may be abused in many instances, but in this case it would be utilized in a worthy cause, for the benefit of employer as well as employee.

His second rule for saving is to buy only as needed, not to tickle the taste. This in-

June 30, 1917

WOMAN'S PART IN FOOD ECONOMY.

In the July issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, J. Ogden Armour addresses himself to the widespread mass of women who read that publication urging upon them a realization of the necessity for food economies if we are to escape hunger and win this war. He says in part:

The American housewife is to-day a more important factor in our nation's welfare than ever before. The country requires her services on the economical side of this war just as much as it needs her son to handle the rifle. The woman who is handling the food supply in the home is equal in importance to the man who handles the gun on the battlefield. The triumph of the soldier depends on the efficiency with which you, as housewives, conserve the food supplies so that hunger be not added to the ranks of our foe.

Let me make this clear to you: The population of the United States increases about two per cent each year. Our production of food must increase in like percentage to take care of our own people. But abnormal conditions prevail now, and we are exporting foodstuffs in enormous quantities. Last year's exports were forty-two per cent. in excess of the average for the preceding five years. This year's exports must be still further increased, else starvation will rob us of our allies in Europe and we will have failed in our duty to them. We might double our exports of food and still fail to meet the requirements of the hungry peoples of the

world, whose very existence may depend upon the food we send them.

We need an increase of at least fifty per cent. in our supply of foodstuffs. But my highest hopes will be realized if we succeed in producing crops that total even a little above the normal. A combination of circumstances seems to indicate that food production this year will not meet the demands upon it if we continue to consume at the rate which has made Americans notorious for prodigality.

I cannot emphasize too strongly my belief that a serious food shortage and a multitude of accompanying evils, ranging from high prices to a national humiliation, is a prospect unless you as the women of America now promptly and decisively act to avert it.

The fear of high prices should alone prove a sufficient incentive. Butter at a dollar a pound, and other foods proportionately high, come nearer being probabilities than distant possibilities. I warn you that our present rate of consumption of food will certainly bring on prices so high that thousands will want. And behind the food shortage stalk military disaster and national danger, and it may be the end of even our political freedom and our personal liberties. A food shortage is appalling in its possibilities for disaster to our nation and to our people.

This is true because a restricted food supply is a more deadly foe than an army of millions. Hunger might defeat us even if we found a way to fight submarines and poisonous gases. Back of every man on the firing line are four others on whom he must absolutely depend, and chief among these is the

(Continued on page 27.)

TRADE GLEANINGS.

It is reported that a fertilizer factory will be built at Greensboro, N. C., by Swift & Company.

Radewan's slaughterhouse at Layard and Carlisle avenues, Racine, Wisc., has been destroyed by fire.

The Southern Farms & Live Stock Company, Dover, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$750,000.

Plans for the erection of a \$50,000 meat packing and storage plant at Pensacola, Fla., are interesting Paul H. Brock of the Pensacola Feed Company.

The Grantville Cotton Oil Company, Grantville, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$36,000 by W. N. Banks, E. M. Camp and C. S. Colley.

W. H. Warnock, T. S. Grayson, D. P. Baker and others have incorporated the Quachita Cotton Oil Company, Camden, Ark., with a capital stock of \$60,000.

Leprestre Miller Stock Farm, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by John L. Farrell, George A. Reiss and Thomas M. McDermott.

The Carlisle Cotton Oil Company, Carlisle, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by M. C. Deaver, W. H. Gist and C. A. Jester. Capital stock, \$20,000.

Expansion and construction work to cost about \$100,000 will be commenced shortly at the plant of the Iowa Packing Company, formerly the Des Moines Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Evans-Snider-Buel National Stock Yards Company, National Stock Yards, Ill., has been granted a permit to do business in Texas, with their headquarters at the Fort Worth Stockyards. Capital stock, \$100,000.

The packing plant of the Fall River Meat Co., Fall River Mills, Shasta Co., Calif., has changed ownership; Fred Andrews, the principal owner having sold his interest to Davis & West of Little Hot Springs Valley, Calif.

The East Carolina Packing Company, Newbern, N. C., proposed by the Chamber of Commerce is to build a plant with a daily capacity of 100 to 150 hogs and 25 cattle, and will cost \$65,000. Capital stock, \$100,000.

WILSON & CO. EARNINGS.

Net earnings of Wilson & Company for the four months ended April 30 were slightly in excess of \$3,000,000, after deducting preferred dividends and interest charges. This is at the rate of \$9,000,000 a year, or \$45 a share for the \$20,000,000 common stock.

Large earnings of Wilson have started discussions of dividend possibilities for the junior issue. While there has been informal talk among the directors regarding dividends, nothing has been decided on. The general opinion heretofore has been that no dividend will be declared on the common stock before 1918, but the fact that earnings are running considerably above expectations may result in a change of policy.

For the year ended December 31 last Wilson & Company earned \$21.07 for the common stock, as compared with \$8.89 for 1915.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Unsettled—Scattered Liquidation—Less Buying for Belgium Interests—Domestic Trade Unsettled—Hog Market Irregularly Lower—Feed Crop Prospects Still Good.

A more unsettled market for provisions has been noted the past several days. It is quite evident that the Government's attitude is having greater influence now that the Administration's Food Bill has passed the House and will soon pass the upper House in modified form, and authorities in the provision trade, as in every other trade, realize what the war measures mean. First of all there is the plea for economy, then for advantageous distribution, while speculation is to be repressed and hoarding disountenanced. Perhaps more important is the creation of a board for the regulation and supervision and control of exports. The powers of this board make it possible to shut off shipments to Europe, especially European neutrals, whenever it is deemed that necessity calls for such action.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that there has been more pressure in the provision markets. There has been scattered selling for interests who have been holding product or futures for some time on the belief that there is a scarcity, and high prices

are warranted. But the market has also felt a lack of support. It seemed as though the market frequently lacked outside buying, and evidently there has been little inclination to make fresh purchases with Washington activities obviously having an effect of a bearish sort.

This feeling extended to the cash trade. With the Government efforts to reduce prices, restrict consumption, and curtail exports, it was natural for those in need of provisions to buy only what was needed to tide them over a short period. Some authorities pointed out that the south is very prosperous, and with cotton prices as high, there could easily develop a better cash trade in that section. The majority of the reports were not based on optimism, however, with conservatism dominant generally.

It was commented upon that the Belgium relief demand, which was the cause for part of the advance in the markets, recently petered out without resulting in much business. The withdrawal of the bids for Belgium interests was quite disappointing. There were rumors that actual takings for Belgium interests were larger than generally supposed, but the consensus of opinion was that the actual business was small, notwithstanding claims that the buying was being lost sight of through the new method of handling allied

and neutral needs through a United States Export Board.

Some of the local interests in the provision trade are really expressing gloomy views as to the market. Old-timers assert that the situation is without parallel, and they are really discouraging fresh business, or trying to do as little as possible. It is claimed that the hog markets are too high and that there cannot be profitable distribution of hogs at the present basis. No complaint is made against the Government's attitude, and these people who are not optimistic are really patriotic, but they say that if the price of product to the consumer is to be lowered and business continue at better than at a loss basis, the root of the difficulty must be touched, and this lies in lowering the price of the hog at the farm.

The movement of hogs has been a little heavier, and prices have been irregularly lower. The weights of the hogs are running a trifle better. The whole situation may be helped with the abundant feed supplies to be available, especially as there are believed to be many pigs in the country, but this cannot affect the situation before another four or five months. The new crop corn should not be fed until near December, although some farmers will undoubtedly use it in November, and perhaps a little earlier if

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CHICAGO



the weather is ideal for harvesting. The present view of the corn crop remains quite optimistic, despite drought in the southwest, the lateness of the crop as a whole, and the July 9th Government report may point to a crop of about 3,100,000,000 bushels, against 2,584,000,000 harvested last year.

LARD.—Prices have been steadily lowered and trade has not broadened at the lower levels. Quoted city, \$20.00; Western, \$21.70; Middle West, \$20.70@20.80; refined Continent, \$22.30; South America, \$23.00; Brazil kegs, \$24.00; compound, 17½@18c.

PORK.—This market is held relatively lower, in spite of the quite seasonal demand. The western markets were at new highs. Mess, \$42@42.50; clear, \$42.50@44.50, and family, \$43@44.

BEEF.—Advances at the west were against concessions in this market; trade was light during the week. Mess, \$30@31; packet, \$31@32; family, \$32@33; extra India, \$49@50.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

MORE EGGS IN COLD STORAGE.

Holdings of eggs in cold storage were reported greater on June 15 than at any corresponding time last season, for the first time since storage reports on eggs were begun in August, 1916. On September 1, 1916, holdings reported by 185 houses were 10.2 per cent. less than on September 1, 1915. On March 1, at the end of the season, they were 86.3 per cent. less than on March 1 last year. On June 15, however, 5,151,421 cases of eggs were reported by 264 storage houses last year and 5,239,985 cases by the same firms this year, an increase of 1.7 per cent.

In spite of the low stocks on hand on September 1, 1916, the rates of withdrawals were proportionately larger during all of

the winter months than they were during the corresponding period of the previous season. During January, 1917, for example, stocks on hand January 1 decreased 83.7 per cent., whereas during the same month last year, the percentage of decrease was only 66.7 per cent., though a larger number of cases of eggs were withdrawn last year than during January, 1917.

During March, April and May and the first two weeks in June, the rate at which stocks of eggs have been placed in storage has been proportionately larger than during the same months last year, though the actual number of cases placed in storage was larger during March and April. During May, 1916, 2,140,018 cases were placed in storage in 236 houses, whereas 2,621,856 cases were reported placed in storage during May this year in 323 storages.

During the first two weeks in June, 571,524 cases more were placed in storage, as reported by 311 storages this year, than were reported by 219 firms last year. The total holdings on June 15 were reported by 338 storages as 5,752,225 cases, 477,600 cases more than the holdings reported by 252 storages August 1, 1916, the date of the maximum holdings of last season.

BUTTER HOLDINGS IN STORAGE.

Total butter holdings in cold storages on June 15, 1917, as reported by 284 houses were 23,057,122 pounds. Holdings reported by 214 storages show 4,429,527 pounds or 17.3 per cent. less than reported by the same firms last year. During the period June 1 to June 15, holdings in 254 storages in-

creased 14,074,198 pounds, 4,288,883 pounds less than the increase during the corresponding period last year.

From September 1, 1916, to April 1, 1917, stocks of butter in storage ranged from 3.0 per cent. to 18.4 per cent. less than for the corresponding months the preceding year. On April 1, 1917, 6,022,216 pounds were reported by 214 storages, which was 2,676,499 pounds or 80.0 per cent. more than the same storages reported on April 1, 1916. The larger part of the increase of 2,676,499 pounds reported April 1, 1917, was held in the New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, East, sections, in which are located respectively the cities of Boston, New York and Chicago. By May 1, however, storage holdings of butter in these three sections had decreased approximately three and a half million pounds.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 23, 1917, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.		Week ending	From
To—	June 23, 1917.	June 24, 1916.	June 23, 1917.
United Kingdom..	50	355	3,784
Continent	135	67	2,430
So. & Cen. Am..	771	402	8,720
West Indies	2,539	942	24,988
Br. No. Am. Col.	4,723	169	10,753
Other countries..	37	.....	577
Total	8,257	1,935	51,252

MEATS, LBS.		MEATS, LBS.
United Kingdom..	3,858,965	7,941,900
Continent	1,511,200	10,598,457
So. & Cen. Am..	221,750	65,270
West Indies	937,333	137,224
Br. No. Am. Col.	151,160	4,335
Other countries..	122,008	.....
Total	6,802,418	18,747,236

LARD, LBS.		LARD, LBS.
United Kingdom..	865,250	3,694,750
Continent	1,175,722	10,404,078
So. & Cen. Am..	315,012	731,197
West Indies	904,033	323,070
Br. No. Am. Col.	37,953	57,075
Other countries..	262,535	88,000
Total	3,590,605	15,298,170

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	8,257	6,802,418	3,590,605
Total week	8,257	6,802,418	3,590,605
Previous week .....	.....	9,704,675	1,859,010
Two weeks ago	49	20,026,925	7,177,266
Cor. week last y' r	1,935	18,747,236	15,298,170

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '16	Same time	Decrease.
to June 23, '17	last year.	
Pork, lbs.	10,250,400	15,993,800
Meats, lbs.	590,446,544	595,890,876
Lard, lbs.	277,237,162	365,516,129

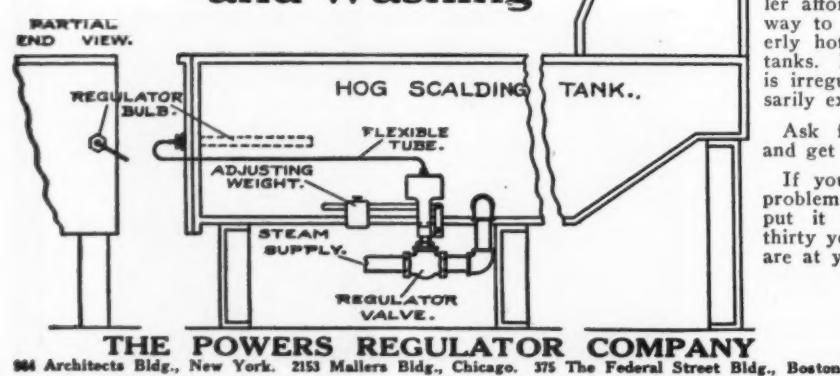
EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, June 21, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil.	Cottonseed	Bacon	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bags.	Bbls.	Bags.	Bags.	Bbls.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
*Various, Various	3125	550	12650	...	110	185	1600	26000	...	...	...
aKristianfjord, Bergen	4075	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
bMar Negro, Bordeaux .....	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
cSnetoppan, Havre .....	...	...	60	...	...	...	835	1900	...	...	...
dBristun, Rotterdam	550	...	10832	...	110	185	1600	14679	...	...	...
Total	3125	5175	23607	...	220	370	4065	42779	...	...	...

*Details withheld by steamship company under Government order.
aMay 19, 1917; bSailed May 21, 1917; cMay 21, 1917; dSailed May 17, 1917.

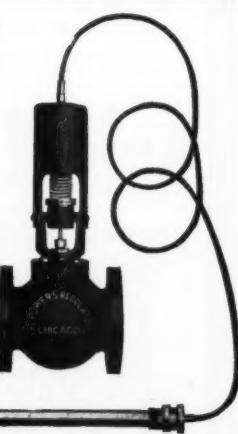
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been less steady since recent sales on the basis of 17½c. a lb. for city special. Some of the holders seem a little more anxious to sell, due to the report of a very slow demand for fats and greases and oils. One of the leading authorities said that if the market remains dull for a little while longer, there would be concessions made by holders. The Government's attitude toward regulating prices of all products, preventing speculation, discouraging hoarding, advising economy and regulating exports, naturally affects the tallow situation and gives courage to the tallow buyers. Foreign markets have been quiet and firm, Australian tallow making an advance of more than a shilling the past few days. The London auction sale resulted in offerings of 902 casks, of which 418 were absorbed at unchanged prices. Some South American tallow was again sold at New York during the week at prices about the same as city specials, notwithstanding the tax risks.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 16¾c. nominal, and city specials 17½c. loose nominal.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is barely steady, and prices lower than 18c. are expected to be named soon. Compound lard prices have been reduced ½c. a lb. recently.

OLEO OIL.—More concessions have been made, partly in reflection of the increased difficulty in exporting. Extras are quoted at 22½@23c. nom., and medium at 19@21½c. nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Spot offerings are again pressing for sale and prices have generally been lowered. Prices on the coast are quoted at 13½@13¾c. in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 14¼@14½c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The demand is slow and some of the large interests seem less friendly to the market. The market quoted at 14¼@15c. for crude.

COCONUT OIL.—The volume of offerings are light, with arrivals very small, but business here has slackened materially. Prices are quoted: Ceylon, 15¾@16c.; Cochin, 19c.

PALM OIL.—The market is quiet. Buyers seem more confident and are holding off. Prime, red, spot, 16¼@17c.; Lagos, spot, 17¾c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½c.

PEANUT OIL.—Asking prices are not

being reduced, but the demand is reduced. Crop advices are rather bearish. Prices quoted at \$1.25@1.40.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trade is reported very quiet. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$1.65@1.75; 30, \$1.45@1.60 nom., and prime, \$1.50@1.55.

GREASE.—The market is quoted nominally unchanged with buyers said to be more independent just now.

Quoted: Yellow, 16¼@16¾c. nom.; bone, 16¼@16¾c. nom.; house, 16¼@16¾c.

COTTON OIL TRADE TO RED CROSS.

The brokers of the New York Produce Exchange cottonseed oil trade have contributed over \$5,000 to the American Red Cross fund. Edward Flash, Jr., who has had charge of the collections, says the response was very generous, considering the fact that interests connected with the trade had contributed to the fund through other channels, as did the large corporations having to do with the country's cottonseed oil industry.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 29, 1917, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 111,515 quarters; to the Continent, 115,650 quarters; to northern Europe, 3,212 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 18,486 quarters; to the Continent, 129,067 quarters; to other countries, nothing.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

The Federal Government has discontinued the giving out of weekly information concerning imports as well as exports, and weekly figures of imports of meats and offal, either from Canada or South America, are therefore not available from this source.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver-pool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	\$3.50	\$3.00	37½c.	40c.
Pork, barrels	3.50	3.00	37½c.	40c.
Bacon	3.00	3.00	37½c.	40c.
Canned meats	3.50	3.00	37½c.	40c.
Lard, tierces	3.00	3.00	37½c.	40c.
Tallow	3.50	3.00	37½c.	40c.
Cottonseed oil	3.50	....	37½c.	40c.
Oil cake	3.50	....	....	22½c.
Butter	3.50	3.00	37½c.	50c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 28, 1917.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 21c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 21c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 23c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 23c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 22½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 29c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 28, 1917.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 28@29c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 29c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 27c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½c.; city steam lard, 20½c.; City dressed hogs, 21½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c.; skinned shoulders, 26c.; boneless butts, 23½c.; Boston butts, 20@21c.; lean trimmings, 21@22c.; regular trimmings, 17@18c.; spareribs, 15c.; neck ribs, 6c.; kidneys, 7@8c.; tails, 9@10c.; livers, 8@9c.; snouts, 9@10c.; pig tongues, 18@19c.

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New York City

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending June 28, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

Week ending	Since
June 28,	Sept. 1,
1917.	1916.

From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	1,140
Argentina	—	4,896
Australia	—	479
Bolivia	—	77
Brazil	—	1,235
British Guiana	—	333
Central America	—	733
Chile	—	2,329
Cuba	—	13,904
Denmark	—	5,464
Dutch Guiana	—	1,129
Ecuador	—	16
England	—	3,356
France	—	2,815
French Guiana	—	917
Haiti	—	433
Italy	—	700
Mexico	—	541
Netherlands	—	39,412
Newfoundland	—	1,164
Norway	—	18,113
Pacific Islands	—	4
Panama	—	2,637
Peru	—	2
San Domingo	—	2,074
Scotland	—	550
South America, other	—	1,496
Sweden	—	11,100
Turkey in Asia	—	96
Uruguay	—	2,169
*Various	900	70,020
Venezuela	—	66
West Indies, other	—	8,406
Total	900	197,806
*From New Orleans.		
Cuba	—	1,454
Mexico	—	1,035
Norway	—	23,200
Panama	—	760
West Indies	—	9
Total	—	26,458
From Philadelphia—		
Argentina	—	47
Netherlands	—	5,847
Scotland	—	442
Total	—	6,336
From Savannah—		
Netherlands	—	1,648
Total	—	1,648
From Norfolk and New		
port News—		
*Various	—	528
Total	—	528
From Michigan—		
Canada	—	65,518
Total	—	65,518
From Buffalo—		
Canada	—	1,913
Total	—	1,913
From St. Lawrence—		
Canada	—	1,581
Total	—	1,581
From other ports—		
Mexico	—	39
Total	—	39
Week ending	Since	Same
June 28,	Sept. 1,	period,
1917.	1916.	1915.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	900	197,806
From New Orleans	—	26,458
From Galveston	—	2,174
From Baltimore	—	2,024

From Philadelphia	—	6,336	1,056
From Savannah	—	1,648	9,531
From Norfolk and			
Newport News	—	528	4,801
From Boston	—	—	2
From San Francisco	—	—	221
From Mobile	—	—	3,440
From Michigan	—	65,518	56,280
From Buffalo	—	1,913	8,233
From St. Lawrence	—	1,581	9,283
From Dakota	—	5,196	4,585
From Vermont	—	15	45
From other ports	—	39	6
Total	900	307,038	550,327

*Information withheld by Government order.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 28, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil easier, \$1.08 bid. Meal steady at \$42 @43, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$17, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 28, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil dull at \$1.08 1/2. Prime 7 1/2 per cent. meal, \$43.50 @44. Prime hulls, \$16.50 loose, \$19 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 28, 1917.—Prime crude, cottonseed oil, \$1.09 bid, \$1.10 asked; stocks about exhausted. Prime meal, 8 per cent., \$47; 7 1/2 per cent. meal, \$45; 7 per cent. meal, \$44. Loose hulls, \$18; sacked, \$20.50; all short ton, New Orleans.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, June 28, 1917.—The market since our last report was extremely narrow and unsettled. From the closing prices of June 6 slight declines were recorded, which were quickly recovered, and the market advanced on buying influenced by the cotton situation some 36 to 47 points. At the high levels the weak tallow and fat situation brought about a quick reaction of 38 to 53 points. At the low levels heavy export buying appeared in the market, and this buying brought about a quick recovery again to very nearly the high prices of the interval. On the withdrawal of this European buying the market again turned weak and all of the advances were again lost.

Tallow during the interval declined from 18 1/2c. to 17 1/4c.; today's quotation is 17 1/2c. Oleo stearine declined from 21c. to 17 3/4c.; today's quotation is 18c. The lard market was unsettled. From the closing price for September lard on June 6 of 21.25, it moved up to 21.92 1/2 and closed today at 21.35.

The last census report on cottonseed products shows some 211,146 barrels of oil consumed during May and stocks available on June 1 of 1,081,168 barrels. This shows a considerable falling off in the consumption from the previous months.

There are so many factors to consider which affect values at the moment that opinions as to the future course of the market are pure and simple guesses. This fact has brought the market down to a very narrow affair, with the trading mostly for local accounts.

Close June 6.				Close June 27.
Bid.	Asked.	High.	Low.	Bid.
July	... \$16.33	\$16.38	\$16.63	\$16.18 \$16.19
Sept.	... 16.23	16.24	16.54	16.10 16.14
Oct.	... 16.17	16.18	16.50	15.97 16.11
Nov.	... 15.76	15.79	16.20	15.73 15.88
Dec.	... 15.72	15.74	16.16	15.71 15.83

SOYA BEAN OIL FREIGHT RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order establishing freight rates on soya bean oil from the Pacific Coast, to take effect July 1, by which it fixes a rate of 81 1/2 cents per 100 pounds on soya bean oil, in tank cars, from Pacific coast ports to Brunswick, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., without observing the long-and-short-haul provision. This rate is constructed by an arbitrary of 56 1/2 cents per 100 pounds accepted by lines west of the Mississippi River for transportation from Pacific coast ports to Memphis, Tenn., and other lower Mississippi River crossings, plus 80 per cent. of the local rate from the said crossings to the above-named South Atlantic ports.

The rate named in this item is not applicable to all intermediate points. Upon reasonable request a rate will be established to any intermediate point upon on day's notice to the commission and to the public, which will not exceed the above-named proportional rate of 56 1/2 cents to lower Mississippi River crossing, plus 80 per cent. of the local rate from the said crossings to the said intermediate point.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 21.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 @76 per cent. caustic soda, 6 3/4 @7c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 6 3/4c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 6 3/4c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3 3/4c. per lb.; talc, 1 1/2 @1 1/4c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3 @3 1/4c. per lb.; chloride of lime, 4c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., \$15 @20 per ton.

Pristine palm oil, 18c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 19c. per lb. in barrels; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 18 1/2c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 17 @18c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.60 @1.65 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.50 per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 16 1/2 @17 1/2c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 25c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 19 @20c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.28 @1.30 per gal.; soya bean oil, 14 1/2 @15c. per lb.; corn oil, — per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.25 per gal.

Prime city special tallow, 17 1/2c. per lb.; brown grease, — per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16 1/2 @17c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 58 @59c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 48c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 53c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 61c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, June 28.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	Bankers, 60 days.....	4.72
	Cable transfers.....	4.76 1/2
	Demand sterling.....	4.75 1/2
	Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75 1/2
	Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71 1/2
	Commercial, 90 days.....	4.69 1/2
Paris—	Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
	Commercial, 60 days.....	5.81 1/2
	Commercial, sight.....	5.76 1/2
	Bankers' cables.....	5.74 1/2
	Bankers' checks.....	5.75 1/2
Berlin—	Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
	Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
	Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Antwerp—	Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
	Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
	Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	Commercial, sight.....	40 1/2
	Commercial, 60 days.....	40 1/2
	Bankers' sight.....	41 1/2
Copenhagen—	Bankers' checks.....	28.95

COTTONSEED OIL WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Unsettled—Big Interests Not Disposed to Buy—Government Attitude Still a Vital Factor—Lard Market Irregularly Lower—Visible Supply of Oil Fair—Bids for Crude Oil Reduced—Cotton Crop Outlook Still Gloomy.

A marked change in the tone of the cotton oil market has been noted. It is now more freely admitted that the trade greatly respects the attitude of the Government and, therefore, there is less disposition to "bull" cotton oil. In consequence, the list has suffered from lack of support.

There are many in the cotton oil trade who believe that all oils, fats, greases, and foodstuffs of various kinds should be maintained at very high levels because of the phenomenal condition thrown out by the war. With this belief it is natural for them to be bullish on cottonseed oil. Just now, however, many are not even passively bullish, simply feeling that regular supply and demand factors are nullified by the Administration Food Bill.

The chief points of this food bill, as passed by the House, and likely to be ratified by the Senate, are conservation of product, elimination of waste, advantageous distribution, check hoarding and speculation and stimulate production. Moreover, a board has been

created at Washington which will have the power to limit exports of any, or all, products to Europe. The more important point is that the allies are to be supplied first with supplies, then the neutrals of Europe. This board naturally throws a barrier in the way of general export business, and it means that if prices should soar and a scarcity develop, the conditions would be ameliorated by the cutting off of exports. Cottonseed oil is not one of the top-notch items in the export trade just now, but it can be seen that if the production promises short this coming season the neutrals of Europe might find it hard to get their supplies, and the neutrals of Europe are important buyers of cottonseed oil.

It is not astonishing, therefore, with the barrier in the way of sending cotton oil to Europe and the disapproval that will accompany all efforts to invest in cottonseed, speculate in it or bull it to an abnormal degree that the market has tended lower. Lard has felt the same conditions as have been felt in cotton oil. One of the important features of this state of affairs lies in the more indifferent buying for consumers of cottonseed oil and kindred products. These consumers feel that the markets are being shaped in their favor and, naturally, with the aid of government restrictions on normal

trade, the buying at present is of a hand-to-mouth character.

Bids for old and new crude oil have been reduced. Some interests say that they will not pay more than \$1.00 a gallon for new crude oil, fall shipment, although mills, who want to sell or hedge, could receive a relatively better price than this by selling futures in the New York market. There are reports of seed in Texas being contracted for at about \$72.00 a ton. Of course, it is early to get a good idea as to the seed market. The trade gave much attention to the recent government report on cottonseed and cottonseed oil, which showed a possible supply as of May 31 of about 1,040,000 barrels. This suggests that if the consumption during June and July were at about a normal rate of 250,000 barrels per month, the amount of oil available on August 1 would be somewhat over 500,000 barrels, against 550,000 August 1, 1916. This carry-over is regarded as fair, although allowance should be made for the fact that the cotton crop is late. There are still many complaints as to crop conditions in the south, and another bullish government report is expected on July 2.

Closing prices, Saturday, June 23, 1917.—Spot, \$16.40; June \$16.45; July, \$16.48@16.49; August, \$16.44@16.45; September, \$16.42@16.43; October, \$16.33@16.45; November

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Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

\$16.10@16.12; December, \$16.04@16.05; January, \$16.07@16.08. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$14.67 nom.; July, 1,200, \$16.54@16.48; August, 300, \$16.48@16.44; September, 2,500, \$16.49@16.42; October, 1,300, \$16.40@16.35; November, 3,200, \$16.17@16.11; December, 900, \$16.10@16.04; January, 200, \$16.08. Total sales, 9,600 bbls.

Closing prices, Monday, June 25, 1917.—Spot, \$16.30; June, 16.30; July, \$16.33@16.34; August, \$16.31@16.32; September, \$16.29@16.31; October, \$16.19@16.20; November, \$15.94@15.95; December, \$15.90@15.92; January, \$15.92@15.25. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$14.53 nom.; July, 2,700, \$16.48@16.33; August, 1,900, \$16.43@16.30; September, 8,200, \$16.44@16.28; October, 3,300, \$16.33@16.15; November, 4,400, \$16.08@15.93; December, 1,400, \$16.02@15.94; January, 2,500, \$16.05@15.93. Total sales, 24,400 bbls.

Closing prices, Tuesday, June 26, 1917.—Spot, \$16.15; June, \$16.15; July, \$16.16@16.18; August, \$16.13@16.16; September, \$16.11@16.13; October, \$16.07@16.09; November, \$15.85@15.87; December, \$15.80@15.82; January, \$15.81@15.83. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$14.40 sales; July, 3,700, \$16.29@16.16; August, 2,400, \$16.27@16.14; September, 14,800, \$16.26@16.10; October, 5,800, \$16.17@16.05; November, 3,600, \$15.96@15.84; December, 2,400, \$15.90@15.80; January, 2,300, \$15.91@15.80. Total sales, 35,000 bbls.

Closing prices, Wednesday, June 27, 1917.—Spot, \$16.20; June, \$16.20; July, \$16.18@16.19; August, \$16.20@16.22; September, \$16.14@16.15; October, \$16.11@16.12; November, \$15.86@15.88; December, \$15.81@15.83; January, \$15.81@15.84. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$14.40 nom.; July, 3,000, \$16.28@16.18; August, 2,000, \$16.27@16.15; September, 7,500, \$16.23@16.13; October, 3,800, \$16.18@16.08; November, 2,400, \$15.97@15.87; December, 2,900, \$15.92@15.82; January, 300, \$15.90@15.84. Total sales, 21,900 bbls.

Closing prices, Thursday, June 28, 1917.—Spot, \$16.12; July, \$16.15@16.17; August, \$16.12@16.15; September, \$16.10@16.14; October, \$16.04@16.06; November, \$15.79@15.81; December, \$15.74@15.77; January, \$15.75@15.80; February, \$15.77@15.83. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$14.43 bid; July, 800, \$16.20@16.15; August, 2,000, \$16.20@16.15; September, 4,000, \$16.16@16.08; October, 2,500, \$16.09@16.00; November, 3,400, \$15.82@15.77; December, 1,900, \$15.80@15.72; January, 500, \$15.80@15.75. Total sales, 15,200 bbls. Market closed easier.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OIL MILL SUPTS. ELECT OFFICERS.

The Interstate Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, comprising heads of oil mills in the East and Southeast, elected the following officers for the ensuing year at their annual convention at Atlanta, Ga., last week: N. B. Moore, Kinston, N. C., president; W. S. Vaughn, Chester, S. C., vice-president; Fred Strickland, Anderson, S. C., secretary; F. J. Willis, Troy, Ala., vice-president for Alabama; J. J. Crabtree, Newbern, N. C., vice-president for North Carolina; T. T. Wolfenden, Washington, Ga., vice-president for Georgia.

AGENCY FOR NILES MOTOR TRUCKS.

The Niles Car & Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of Niles motor trucks, have made a contract with the Dalzell Motor Car Company, of Youngstown, O., to take on the sale of Niles trucks in 20 counties in Ohio and Pennsylvania, including Allegheny county, Pa. They have placed Mr. Van Valkenburgh in charge of the Pittsburgh district. The Ohio territory and western Pennsylvania will be taken care of by the home office.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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COTTON OIL MILL LINTER ROOM EFFICIENCY

How Many Dollars Per Ton Are Lost Through Wrong Methods

By R. H. Fash, Vice-President Fort Worth Laboratories, Fort Worth, Tex.

The present high prices for linters have stimulated the interest of the oil mills in obtaining as large a yield of lint as possible. In this connection, some of the ideas and methods that have come to our attention this past season will doubtless be of interest to the mills.

The experience of one oil mill in increasing the yield of lint will be of interest to those mills which depend mainly upon their eyesight to determine whether they are cutting all the lint possible. This mill sent us several samples of hulls to be analyzed for lint.

These determinations showed the per cent. of lint left on the hulls to vary from 26 per cent. to 28 per cent. By working on their linter room machinery, and knowing how much lint they were leaving on their hulls, they were able to reduce the per cent. of lint on hulls down to 18 per cent. and finally to 14 per cent. With changes they are contemplating in their linter room machinery this summer they expect to reduce the per cent. of lint left on the hulls down to 12 per cent.

Assuming a 500 pound production of hulls per ton of seed for the above mill, the average saving of 12 per cent. in lint means 60 pounds of lint, which at 6 cents per pound equals a saving of \$3.60 per ton of seed. In passing, we have analyzed hulls from other mills that ran 30 per cent. lint. We venture the prediction that more mills would show 25 per cent. lint on hulls than would show 15 per cent. This difference is equal to a gross profit of \$3 per ton of seed.

The weight of lint produced is no measure of linter room efficiency. It would be just as reasonable to measure press room efficiency by the gallons of oil produced instead of by the oil left in the cake. Seed have different amounts of lint on them. You should measure your linter room efficiency

by the lint being lost, not by the lint being saved.

In any linter room the adjustment of the various linter machines differs so that the per cent. of lint left on the seed is different for the different machines. Tests that we made at two mills show that the per cent. of lint left on the seed from individual linter machines varied in one mill from 2.85 per cent. to 3.73 per cent. with an average of 3.28 per cent., and in the other mill from 3.95 per cent. to 4.84 per cent. with an average of 4.30 per cent.

These figures mean that there was a variation in efficiency between individual linter machines in both mills equal to a loss of \$1.05 per ton of seed. Also, the one mill by leaving 1 per cent. less lint on the seed was making \$1.20 gross per ton of seed more than the less efficient mill.

It is time for the oil mills to awake to the possibilities of having a check on their linter room efficiency by knowing what they are losing, and stop the old rule of thumb procedure of measuring their efficiency by what they are producing.

In all of the above calculations as to possible profits, no account has been taken of the additional power and maybe additional linter machines that would be necessary to produce hulls having such a low per cent. of lint. However, with a gross profit of from \$1 to \$3.60 per ton of seed, considerable money can be spent and still show a handsome net profit.

We advise the oil mills to check up their linter room efficiency early next season, so that if their hulls show over 15 per cent. lint they will know that there is something wrong in their linter room.

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

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NORTH CAROLINA CRUSHERS MEET.

The North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association held its seventh annual convention at the Hotel Chamberlain, Fortress Monroe, Va., on June 19 and 20, 1917. It was largely attended and enthusiastic.

The first day's session was called to order by the president, Jonathan Havens, of Washington, N. C., at 11 a. m., immediately after which an invocation was pronounced by the Rev. A. A. Pruden, Major and Chaplain at Fortress Monroe, Va. After hearing the president's annual address, which was filled with good suggestions for the future welfare of the association and the report of the secretary and treasurer, the convention listened to an address by W. H. Jasspon, assistant district manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, Charlotte, N. C., on "Marketing Cottonseed Products." At its conclusion a rising vote of thanks was extended Mr. Jasspon for his masterly paper. This concluded the programme for the first day.

The second session was called to order by the president at 11 a. m., who announced it was with much regret that he informed the members that Hon. Robert N. Page, former Congressman from the Seventh North Carolina District, would be unable to deliver his address. The next speaker on the programme was Hon. L. I. Moore, of New Bern, N. C., who spoke on "Business and Patriotism." Mr. Moore, always a logical and forceful speaker, seemed to be thoroughly inspired with his subject and aroused great enthusiasm.

A special committee was appointed to cooperate with a committee from the Inter State Association on the establishment of standard grades of cottonseed. The trading rules in their entirety, as adopted by the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at Dallas, Texas, were adopted by the North Carolina Association.

Resolutions of respect to the late Jo W. Allison, of Dallas, Texas, and James A. Moore, of Fayetteville, N. C., were adopted.

After hearing a report from C. L. Ives, of New Bern, for the executive committee, and E. L. Daughtridge, of Rocky Mount, for the legislative committee, election of officers was declared in order and resulted in the election of the following for the ensuing year:

F. C. Dunn, president, Kinston, N. C.; W. N. Gregory, vice-president, Hertford, N. C.; H. A. White, secretary and treasurer, Greenville, N. C. Executive Committee: E. B. Borden, Jr., Goldsboro, N. C.; C. L. Ives, New

Bern, N. C.; W. N. Gregory, Hertford, N. C.; J. I. Morgan, Farmville, N. C.; C. A. Johnson, Tarboro, N. C.; F. N. Bridgers, Wilson.

S. CAROLINA CRUSHERS' MEETING.

The annual convention of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held at Asheville, N. C., on June 25 and 26, with a large attendance and an interesting and instructive programme. The entertainment features, including the scenic trips, were especially attractive. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Russell Acree, Darlington; vice-president, O. M. Lipscomb, Ninety Six; secretary and treasurer, W. B. West, Columbia.

President D. B. Caldwell, of Campobello, presided and made an annual report which, with the figures submitted by Secretary West, showed the splendidly practical and effective work being done by this State organization. A beautiful silver service was presented to President Caldwell as a testimonial of appreciation for his effective service.

The first day's session included an extended discussion on the importance of the cotton crop as a factor in the food and feed economics of the country, a factor which the federal authorities at first seemed to overlook, but which the South Carolinians were first to bring to public notice. In addition to officers of the association, speakers on this subject were George B. Palmer, a farmer of Cartersville, S. C., and J. A. Martin of The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

On the second day the speakers included Prof. W. A. Shelton, of Athens, Ga.; Dr. J. N. Harper, of the Southern Fertilizer Association, Atlanta; E. B. Gunter, Jr., of Aiken, S. C., and others. All the talk was aimed at practical results and the time was most profitably spent.

WOMAN'S PART IN FOOD ECONOMY.

(Continued from page 20.)

one who supplies him with food. A foodless soldier is more impotent than a soldier without weapons. We are a beaten people if we permit a serious food shortage to develop. And this much is certain: the food problem, at this time, is not up to the farmer. He is going to win as much from the soil as nature will permit. Whether or not we go hungry and suffer defeat is now up to you as women.

The immediate and outstanding problem is the conservation of food supplies.

That puts the matter squarely up to the housewife. Your "bit" in this war—in addition to all the things woman has done in other wars and which have earned her the undying gratitude of humanity—is so to regulate the consumption of food that the nation will not have starvation to contend with in addition to the most powerful military machine of all time.

You must economize; you must use less; you must eliminate waste, not only because you and your loved ones face hunger but because it is distinctly your patriotic duty in a crisis like this.

Here are four important things that you must do as your share toward winning this world-wide war and restoring peace:

First—Eliminate waste.

Second—Purchase on the basis of need, not whim.

Third—Lessen the amount of food eaten.

Fourth—Reduce your standard of living.

These are four general rules which, if followed, will conserve the nation's food supplies and keep hunger from our door.

Stoppage of waste is the first and chief necessity. Statistics prove that you American housewives permit a loss each year of food valued at \$700,000,000, most of which goes into the garbage can. It is a stupendous sum of money to throw away and it is criminal when you consider the dire consequences. This waste may mean only a few dollars each month for the individual family, but the aggregate is appalling. It includes left-overs that are not utilized; it includes food spoiled by careless or incompetent cooking; and it includes food that spoils in the larder because it was bought when not needed or in too great a quantity. The loss from these three causes is enormous—and absolutely inexcusable.

The second rule is to purchase on the

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

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VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

BREWERS and PACKERS SPECIAL ENAMEL

An enamel that will give service on the walls and ceilings of rooms where live steam, grease and fumes compete in attempts at destruction.

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Cleveland, O.

basis of your needs rather than in accord with your whims. In other words, it is absolutely necessary to reduce buying to a system so that your daily fare will contain the food elements necessary to a properly balanced ration and without a lot of inconsequential set out merely to tickle the taste.

I would recommend to every woman that you follow the "cash and carry" plan of buying in preference to the "credit and delivery" plan. That will cut living costs because it will enable your dealer to cut his overhead expenses. And, more important still, by your contact with the dealer you can work together so to standardize foods that they can be handled with the greatest possible economy and with certainty as to quality.

My third rule advises you to eat less. Americans are reputed to be prodigious eaters. They are. Where we have been serving five courses we should serve three; where three, serve two. In every case these are sufficient. We load up the dinner plate to show our hospitality and eat more than we want to be polite. These are practices that we must discontinue. It must be made fashionable to conserve food: not to squander it.

The economic waste entailed through the eating of veal, lamb and suckling pig is an-

other point. It is the part of wisdom, now, to do without these meats. The calves, lambs and pigs of to-day will be vastly more important in solving the food problem of tomorrow than is the case to-day. Lambs in particular should be spared, because the army needs wool and the supply is short. By letting the lambs develop into sheep the wool clip of next year will be fifty per cent. larger than that of this year. So, cut veal, lamb and suckling pig off your menus and advise your husbands and your brothers and your sons not to call for them at the hotels or restaurants.

Lastly, I should counsel, wherever possible, to reduce the standard of living. There is scarcely one of you but can dispense with something that will materially aid in the conservation movement. I even go so far as to recommend the introduction of a meatless day at least once a week in each family; and cutting down the amount of meat used on the other days by making smaller amounts flavor casserole dishes, such as rice.

And, by all means, learn to use the cheaper cuts of meat. They are wholesome and nutritious and require but little culinary skill to make them deliciously good to the taste. There are various other ways in which living

standards can be made more in accord with the situation confronting us.

The cheaper and coarser foods should also be more widely used. Properly prepared, they will satisfy the appetite and furnish bulk, both of which are essentials. That will make the higher class foods last longer and go farther, and the reduction in standard will not even be noticed. Physicians agree that, as a nation, we would be better off in health and vitality if we ate less and leaned farther toward the cheaper and bulkier foods.

One more rule for the housewife: Study household economy and cooking with an eye to rendering yourself more efficient for the task before you.

A skilled housewife can effect many economies. The conservation of every bit of fat is one of the most helpful things that home managers can do for the nation. Use every bit of drippings from the meats. Knowledge of food values is important.

A concentrated diet, of course, means less leeway, so the home manager needs the knowledge of what constitutes proper food balance.

All of the things I counsel might well be called little things when they are brought down to the individual family; but when they are multiplied by the thousands upon thousands of families that make up the American nation the little things swell into big things, into enormous forces for good or bad. It is for the housewives to watch the little things so that they may be made a huge and deciding factor in our life and aims of to-day.

You have something to fight for that is worth fighting for, and something much more important than lower prices. You must economize with food now, else there will be no food to buy later.

The welfare of the nation depends on you, on your success in conserving the food available for the people of the United States and our allies in the days to come until peace reigns again.

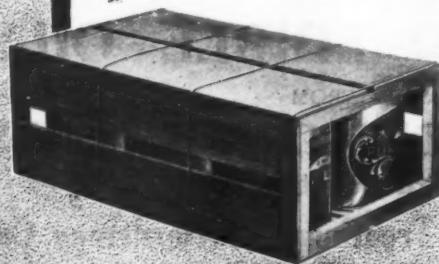
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One 50 lb. crate, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, inside measure
Twenty 3 lb. crate, double tier, 28 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twelve 5 lb. lard crate, 24 x 15 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Six 10 lb. crate, single tier, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Illustrations of the latter appear in this advertisement
We make other sizes but have stock for the above list. Let us explain this service more fully.

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PIONEER
Wire Bound Boxes
"Deliver the Goods"

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 29.—Market easy; prime Western, \$21.55; Middle West, \$20.50@20.60; city steam, \$20 nominal; refined Continent, \$22.30; South American, \$23; Brazil kegs, \$24; compound, \$17 1/4@18 1/4, all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 29.—Copra fabrique, 217 1/2 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 223 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 29.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 110s.; New York, 107s.; picnic, 100s.; hams, long, 124s. 6d.; American cut, 130s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 124s.; long clear, 130 6d.; short back, 128s. 6d.; bellies, 128s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 111s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 112s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted; New York City specials, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 59s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was weak on commission house selling and catching of stop loss orders. Support was poor. Buying by shorts checked the decline. Hogs were easier.

Tallow.

Trade continued quiet with prices steady. Special loose quoted at 17 1/2c.

Oleo Stearine.

Trade was slow with prices steady. Oleo is quoted at 18c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market turned weak on commission house selling and bear pressure on the lard weakness. Easier tone in cotton had some effect. Some stop orders were caught.

Market closed week. Sales, 42,200 bbls. Spot oil, \$15.85 bid. Crude, southeast, \$14.13 @14.27. Closing quotations on futures: July, \$15.85@15.88; August, \$15.85@15.86; September, \$15.81@15.82; October, \$15.79@15.80; November, \$15.56@15.57; December, \$15.57@15.60; January, \$15.59@15.60; February, \$15.60@15.65.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 29.—Hogs steady to 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$14.60@15.40; light, \$14@15.20; mixed, \$14.30@15.75; rough heavy, \$14.30@14.50; Yorkers, \$14.60@14.80; pigs, \$10.75@14; cattle slow and weak; beavers, \$8.40@13.80; cows and heifers, \$5.60@11.80; stocks and feeders, \$6.50@9.75. Calves, \$10.50@15.25; sheep, weak to 25c. lower; lambs, \$10.5@15; Western, \$8.85@11.25; native, \$8.50@11; yearlings, \$10@13.65.

Omaha, June 29.—Hogs lower, at \$14.35@15.10.

Buffalo, June 29.—Hogs higher; on sale 2,400, at \$15.75@16.

Kansas City, June 29.—Hogs steady, at \$14.30@15.55.

St. Joseph, June 29.—Hogs steady, at \$13.90@15.50.

Sioux City, June 29.—Hogs steady, at \$14.40@15.30.

Louisville, June 29.—Hogs higher, at \$14.55@15.15.

St. Louis, June 29.—Hogs lower, at \$14.95@15.65.

Indianapolis, June 29.—Hogs lower, at \$14.95@15.50.

PACKER'S PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 23, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,845	22,700	21,560
Swift & Co.	5,606	16,600	15,080
Wilson & Co.	5,884	11,400	7,634
Morris & Co.	5,974	10,500	4,902
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,412	9,800	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	2,878	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	771	6,800	...

Robert & Oake, 4,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,600 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 6,700 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,500 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,000 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,300 hogs; others, 7,800 hogs.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,601	7,300	1,680
Swift & Co.	4,672	11,028	10,586
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,676	13,306	4,790
Armour & Co.	5,044	13,696	5,571
Swartz & Co.	...	1,454	...
J. W. Murphy	...	7,101	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 193 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 74 cattle	...	...	...

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	5,910	6,526	4,201
Swift & Co.	5,917	6,206	5,574
Armour & Co.	5,165	6,716	5,919
East Side Packing Co.	66	2,049	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,937	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	906	32	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	800	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	41	341	...
American Packing Co.	22	739	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	1,147	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	1,010	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	226	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 23, 1917:

CATTLE.

	Cattle.
Chicago	36,403
Kansas City	37,775
Omaha	18,794
East St. Louis	24,814
St. Joseph	8,521
Cudahy	522
South St. Paul	7,954
New York and Jersey City	8,380
Fort Worth	16,974
Philadelphia	3,341
Oklahoma City	12,527

HOGS.

	Hogs.
Chicago	118,428
Kansas City	39,684
Omaha	45,080
East St. Louis	35,920
St. Joseph	42,847
Cudahy	8,652
Ottumwa	8,566
Cedar Rapids	8,151
South St. Paul	20,223
New York and Jersey City	16,456
Fort Worth	7,581
Philadelphia	6,629
Oklahoma City	6,932

SHEEP.

	Sheep.
Chicago	53,440
Kansas City	19,728
Omaha	17,923
East St. Louis	17,355
St. Joseph	10,890
Cudahy	107
South St. Paul	757
New York and Jersey City	25,995
Fort Worth	7,216
Philadelphia	6,746
Oklahoma City	373

TO CHARGE FOR DELIVERIES.

Retail butchers at Milwaukee are proposing to institute economy measures and to curtail deliveries by making a charge therefor. They begin modestly, however, by making a charge only for purchases of less than 50 cents, and the charge is 5 cents per delivery. Before this is done a postal card vote will be taken, however, to get the support of the trade.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	9,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,500	700	2,000
Omaha	100	7,000	
St. Louis	1,300	4,000	
St. Joseph	160	5,000	1,500
Sioux City	300	6,000	
St. Paul	150	350	25
Oklahoma City	520	500	
Fort Worth	1,100	1,200	150
Denver	1,020		
Louisville	200	2,800	3,200
Cudahy		800	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Pittsburgh		2,500	300
Cincinnati	300	1,500	1,900
Buffalo	400	3,200	100
Cleveland	200	1,000	100
New York	675	1,600	950

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	45,000	10,000
Kansas City	16,500	600	7,800
Omaha	6,000	7,000	2,000
St. Louis	8,400	10,000	8,000
St. Joseph	3,000	6,000	1,200
Sioux City	5,000		
St. Paul	4,000	10,000	90
Oklahoma City	3,000	1,400	150
Fort Worth	3,500	5,000	2,500
Milwaukee	75	240	
Denver	850	400	48
Louisville	2,200	2,500	4,900
Cudahy		480	
Indianapolis		1,000	
Pittsburgh		5,000	
Cincinnati	2,900	7,200	3,000
Buffalo	2,700	6,251	2,600
Cleveland	3,750	10,000	1,200
New York	2,800	4,570	8,690

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	15,000	10,000
Kansas City	15,000	14,000	6,500
Omaha	4,800	12,000	4,500
St. Louis	10,000	18,000	13,000
St. Joseph	3,200	10,000	2,500
Sioux City	3,000	7,000	
St. Paul	1,200	4,000	50
Oklahoma City	2,500	2,400	100
Fort Worth	5,000	1,000	2,000
Milwaukee	300	2,621	100
Louisville	100	1,000	3,600
Detroit	1,410		
Cudahy	2,000		
Wichita	1,246		
Indianapolis	10,000		
Pittsburgh	3,000		300
Cincinnati	300	1,673	2,800
Buffalo	325	6,400	400
Cleveland	200	1,000	600
New York	646	1,675	7,560

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	21,000	3,000	16,000
Kansas City	12,000	10,000	7,000
Omaha	4,800	12,000	2,500
St. Louis	7,500	9,000	6,400
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,000	8,000	500
St. Paul	1,200	5,000	200
Oklahoma City	2,000	1,000	
Fort Worth	5,000	1,500	500
Milwaukee	100	2,121	
Denver	400	300	
Louisville	200	1,800	4,900
Cudahy		2,500	
Wichita		1,000	
Indianapolis	1,900	13,000	500
Pittsburgh		1,500	200
Cincinnati	900	2,975	5,500
Buffalo	125	2,100	
Cleveland	1,200	1,000	100
New York	1,350	2,634	4,075

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,600	18,000	9,000
Kansas City	6,000	7,000	4,000
Omaha	3,100	13,400	3,600
St. Louis	4,500	4,500	1,800
St. Joseph	2,000	10,000	1,000
Sioux City	9,000		
St. Paul	5,000		
Milwaukee	1,165		
Louisville	1,000		
Detroit	1,840		
Cudahy	1,000		
Wichita	857		
Indianapolis		10,000	
Cincinnati	1,000	4,532	4,100
Buffalo	1,250	2,500	600
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	940	1,580	3,318

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	15,000	9,000
Kansas City	1,500	2,500	2,000
Omaha	500	12,000	5,300
St. Louis	1,800	8,000	1,700
St. Joseph	500	4,000	700
Sioux City	1,100	10,000	
Fort Worth	4,000	800	200
St. Paul	2,700	5,300	300
Oklahoma City	1,100	1,000	300
Indianapolis	900	8,000	500
Denver	1,000		4,000

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Business in packer hides recently was confined to the branded selections except where some spreadies and bulls were moved. Tanners seem to be under a mistaken impression that there are no more native hides for sale, owing to the recent options given the Government through the Committee of National Defense at top figures. The reverse is the case, as the Government representatives have given each seller certain allotments to make up a grand total. Heavy native steers were not moved. Most of the late slaughter is booked up for Government account, but some back salting hides are available. Government prices are 30c. for prior to April, April, 31c., May 32c., June forward, 33c. Killers want a premium over Government figures for anything sold for other outlets. Unsold stocks available for sale are fairly ample. Spready native steers sold quietly in a range of 32@35½c. as to salting and point. About 4,000 hides of slaughter from January through September moved, but further details are lacking. Current kill is offered at 35½@36c. for further business. Texas steers realized 31c. for 1,500 northern April-May kill, 31½c. for 4,500 southern April-May take-off, 32c. for 4,000 April-May-June regular slaughter and 31½c. for about 15,000 June heavy weights. No underweight hides were moved. These last sold at 31c. for salting prior to June. Present take-off quoted at 31@31½c. asked. Unsold stocks are small. Butt branded steers sold at 31c. for 4,000 December take-off and 31½c. for 3,500 June slaughter. More stock available at 31½c. This selection is popular for harness leather account in view of the small available supplies of native hides of late take-off. Colorado steers opened the week with business at 30½c., involving 4,000 December hides. Sales of 4,000 June take-off were made early at 31c. and the banner transaction took in 2,000 June hides at 31½c. More stock available at the top figure. Branded cows were not sold. This selection is not in demand, owing to its light average weight. Heavy leathers are wanted and, in consequence, branded cows and extreme Texas steers are not wanted. Last sales of branded cows were at 29½c. Most holders talk 30@31c. Ample stocks are held awaiting buyers. Heavy native cows were not sold. This selection is in small available supply. Government contract work can be supplied at prices named under native steers. Other domestic outlets are asked to pay premiums with holders only willing to book back salting. Scores of native steers are extremely small in the heavy weight range. Light native cows were quiet. Prices named under steers are talked. Last sales though were considerably under such prices. Available stocks are ample, as no business has been done lately. Native bulls sold at 26c. by two packers for 6,000 May, June and July take-off. Back salting hides are offered at 25c. Branded bulls sold at 23c. for a car of northern April-May-June take-off. Southern

hides quoted up to 25c. asked for late kill.

Later.—Packer hides are strong; 5,000 January heavy cows and 5,000 December light cows sold 30c. with Government sanction; 8,000 February-March native bulls brought 25c.; 2,000 March-April branded bulls sold 22½c.; 1,000 April-May Southern branded bulls brought 23c. Further business on both native and branded packers booked for this week.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Business in country hides continues slow, but there is a decidedly firm undertone to the situation and considerably higher figures are talked, and paid when anything is sold. The extremely firm position of packer native hides is the main cause for the betterment in country hides of late. Heavy steers were looked for, but no trading was put through. Sellers were asking up to 28c. for the good descriptions of steers running mainly to ones and declined bids of 26c. for this assortment. Available stocks are small. Heavy cows were not moved locally, as far as could be learned. Holders are talking 26@26½c. for fresh stock running mainly to ones and 25c. for back salting sorted to include a good percentage of firsts. Local stocks are moderate and generally sell right along with the buff weights. Buffs moved at 24½c. for a car of long haired stock running 75 per cent. firsts. A couple of cars of Ohio fresh collections running free of grubs and mainly to firsts brought 26½c. This is asked locally for fresh hides while old stuff selected for a large percentage of firsts is held at 25c. No seconds were moved alone locally; but a car sold from an outside point at 21½c., delivered basis. Local sellers want 22@22½c. for seconds. The situation in the originating sections is quiet. All weight hides are held up to 26c. delivered basis for fresh stock from the better sections. Other varieties range down to 22c. delivered basis. Extremes sold at 28½c. for a car of choice grub free hides. This is usually talked for further business. Back salting grubby stock last sold at 23c. This would be paid for more, but nothing is offered that low. Stocks of poor extremes are ample, as this selection has not sold well, except where selected for number one hides and in consequence dealers have large stocks of seconds. Branded hides are quiet. Nominal market is considered at 22c. flat basis. Last sales were at 21c. flat for average country run. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 25@30c. asked as to salting and assortment. Bulls are steady. Some special light average hides sold at better than 22c., but the exact price would not be given out. Straight run of country bulls quoted at 22c. asked and 21c. last paid. Country packer bulls are quoted at 25@26c. asked with some koshers offered at 24c.

Later.—Countries dull and waiting. Car current extremes brought 27c., including a few grubs. Good buffs sold 25@26½c. Choice extremes, 28½c.

CALFSKINS are firm and wanted. Straight weight first salted city skins opened with sale at 41c. early in the week. A car of 10 to 15 lbs. similar quality brought 42c. All collections are now sold well ahead and talk 45c. for forward business, owing to the

sale of a car of St. Louis first salted city skins at 44c. f.o.b. Other outside city skins quoted down to 40c. lately paid and up to 45c. now firmly demanded for the best varieties. Country run of skins quoted at 35@40c. asked; recent sales at 37½c. reported for good quality. Packer calfskins are still in ample supply with holders talking decidedly firm at 50@55c. for them. Buyers are making a great many more inquiries and holders believe business is in sight. Last sales were at 50c. Deacons sold at \$2 and light calf \$2.20 for country run. Now held at \$2.40 and \$2.60 respectively. City deacons sold at \$2.80 and light calf brought \$3.

Later.—One killer sold 35,000 January to date calfskins at private terms, said to be 45c.; 3,000 kipskins included at same rate.

KIPSKINS are in demand and also in small supply. Country run of stock quoted at 30@35c. asked as to assortments with the outside usually asked. City skins quoted at 37½@40c. last paid and still asked for the small stocks in sight. Packer skins are quoted firm at 45c. last paid and still asked for the meager unsold spring slaughter.

HORSEHIDES are dull. Stocks are ample. Sellers ask \$8.25 and buyers talk \$7.50. Last sales were at \$8 for country run. City hides quoted at \$8.50@9.00 asked. Ponies and glues quoted \$4@4.25 and coltskins \$1@2.00

HOGSKINS rule slow and waiting at \$1@1.10 last paid and for business with sellers talking \$1.25 for average country run of skins with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 10@10½c. last paid; No. 2's at 9@9½c. and No. 3 strips quoted at 5@7c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Moderate amount of business was put through in packer skins at steady figures. Shearlings are bringing \$1.60@1.70 as to varieties and further business is possible upon payment of \$1.75. Spring lambs moved as high as \$2.40 and more stock is offered at that rate. Dry western sheepskins are selling at 40@47c. as to descriptions. Pickled sheepskins are showing a little better tone and business is being done at \$9@12 doz. as to descriptions of average quality.

New York.

PACKER HIDES are quiet. A little inquiry is noted for June forward salting native steers, also on branded steers and native bulls. Buyers are not interested to any extent in back salting hides. Prices are nominal and practically based on Government options. Nothing of interest occurring in small packer hides. Hides of nearby small packers are slowly accumulating, but few inquiries are noted. Last sale of nearby cows was effected at 25½c. and steers at 27c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market holds firm and while very little trading of any account is noted here, some scattering sales are reported. About 2,000 middle west extremes consisting of short haired hides sold at 27c. Also 1,000 western extremes about one-half long and one-half short hair sold at 26½c.; 2,000 middle west buffs of good selection and all short hair sold at 25½c. Several offerings are noted here of long hair buffs at 23c., but tanners apparently are not interested. There is a fair demand for short hair buffs and prices obtained range from 25@26½c., according to freedom of grubs and percentage of number twos. Middle western and Ohio shippers are quoting extremes as to quality, etc., at 26½@28c., and buffs at prices ranging from 23@26c. In some cases ¼@½c. higher for specially selected stock. Southerns are unchanged. A sale is reported of 1,200 northern southern all weights, guaranteed free of ticks and grubs at 25c. flat. Middle southerns all weights are quoted at 23@24c. flat. Far southerns all weights are talked around 22½@23c. New York state and New England, etc., all weight hides are offered in car lots at 23½@24c. flat.

(Continued on page 41.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 27.

Choice corn-fed steers are gradually working higher and "top-notchers" established a new high record on Monday of \$13.90 per cwt.; other kinds, particularly the medium, low-priced and grassy grades, are still undergoing the downward price revision that can always be expected at this time of the year. Monday's run of 17,040 cattle was lighter than looked for, and good to choice cattle sold 10 to 15c. higher, while on the other grades it was a steady trade at last week's closing prices. On Tuesday the run of 4,794 cleared at prices that were steady with Monday's general level of values, but on Wednesday, with a very heavy midweek run of 21,000, including 2,000 direct to the packers from other markets, the trade suffered a logical setback. Real prime beeves, say anything from \$13.25 up, sold steady, while other kinds were off 10 to 15c. and in some cases 15 to 25c., most loss being on the medium, fair and grassy grades, of which kinds there was a goodly percentage in the receipts. Several reasons are advanced for Wednesday's excessive supply of cattle, principal among the number being the high cost of feed, while many of the lower priced cattle were shipped because in some places they say their pastures have been drowned out, and strange to relate, in other places, notably central Illinois, it has been so hot and dry that the blue grass has given out entirely, and as their clover froze up last winter it was a case with many people of shipping part of their cattle in order to have grass enough to carry the balance into mid-summer. The developments in the cattle trade recently are fully in line with our expectations and oft-repeated predictions, and we again state that in our opinion the good to choice corn-fed steers will gradually work a little higher, while on the other kinds erratic and uncertain markets can be expected until the low-priced cattle subside to a "rock bottom" mid-summer basis.

True to our prediction in last week's issue, the trade on butcher cattle showed 15@25c. advance on Monday, in fact good to choice cows and heifers sold anywhere from 25@50c. higher. The bull trade participated in the advance, good heavy bolognas showing an improvement of 25c. over last week's low time, and the calf market has been well sustained at the recent high level, with an unusually good demand for choice vealers. The heavy midweek run of 21,000 cattle on Wednesday doubtless, even though it consisted largely of steers, will have a somewhat depressing effect on the butcher-stuff trade during the closing days of this week, and while, as repeatedly stated in our market reports, we look for some violently fluctuating markets on the grassy kinds of butcher-stuff, the good to choice corn-fed grades will not suffer any permanent decline.

On the 5th of April, at which time top hogs were selling at \$15.75 in Chicago, we sent out a "searcher" inquiring as to how the number of hogs that would be shipped to Chicago during April, May and June would compare with the same period a year ago, at which time Chicago received in round numbers 1,720,000 hogs, and while a few of the replies that we received stated that there would be more hogs than a year ago, most of them were to the effect that there would be a big shortage; in fact, many stockmen who doubtless thought they were telling the truth, emphatically stated that there would be 40 to 50 per cent. less hogs in April, May and June of 1917 than there was during the (Continued on page 36.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 26.

Receipts of cattle today 15,000, market steady to 10c. lower. Hogs received today 14,000, market steady to 10c. lower, top \$15.75, with part of a load of strictly prime heavies at \$15.80. Sheep received here today, 6,500, market 25@50c. lower, top native lambs \$18.25.

Receipts today were larger than same day last week, and first two days this week almost equal same two days last week. Cornfed steers, medium and weighty kinds sold steady, prices ranging from \$10.50@13.35. Plain kinds sold slow at steady to 10c. lower prices. Bulls were in better demand, veal calves sold steady, and stock grades sold slow at steady to weak prices. Cattle in the quarantine division sold steady to 10c. lower, top \$11.90.

With 14,000 hogs today, market opened 5@10c. lower, but at the close prices were quoted steady to 5c. lower. A few choice heavies brought \$15.80, while the straight load top was \$15.75, bulk of sales \$14.90@15.70.

The morning estimate of sheep and lambs called for 7,000, and 6,500 came in. The market was 25@50c. lower. Top native lambs sold at \$18.25, best native ewes \$9.75. Arizona wethers sold at \$11.25. Goats are still scarce.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 27.

Receipts of cattle continue to increase. For the week ending today we have received 33,500 head of which 11,000 head were on the southern side. This constitutes our biggest week of the year. On choice grade cattle both in the heavy beef steer class and the yearling and heifer class the market is fully steady, in fact a number of sales this week were called strong. Quite a few sales of heavy beef cattle ranged from \$12.75@13; the bulk of the good heavy cattle sold from \$11.75@12.75 and the fair to good kinds \$10.50@11.50. The top on the yearling and heifer market was \$13, but strictly prime offerings would have brought more money. The big end of the yearlings are selling from \$8.50@9.50 with a liberal showing at \$7.50@8.50. In the medium grade grassy cattle, of which the far greater percentage of our receipts this week was composed, the market has experienced a decided decline. It is hard to say just what the drop was, but it probably was in the neighborhood of \$1 under a week ago. Texas and Oklahoma receipts, which are now coming in generous quantities, we having had something over 250 carloads of them this week, are selling in the medium class and they, therefore, felt the full decline in the market. Even with the decline, however, prices are still very high, Texas cattle this week have sold up to \$11 and quite a few large strings from both Texas and Oklahoma have sold from \$10@10.75. The bulk of the best cattle on the southern side are selling around the \$9 mark with the light slippery cattle going at \$8.50@7.50. Vealers are again on the advance, choice ones sold today at \$15. There are not many strictly choice vealers in the offerings.

Hog receipts are holding up, in fact they are some heavier than we look for usually at this season of the year. Our receipts this week are over 50,000 head. Quality is lacking; the best that can be said for the hogs that are coming now and have been coming for the past several months, is that there are quite a few fair hogs amongst them. What few good hogs are coming find prompt sale; this cannot be said of the lighter unfinished kind. At today's writing the hog market is 25@40c. lower than a week ago

on all grades except pigs, on this latter grade the market is 25c. higher than a week ago; the advanced price, however, is being paid only on the best grade of pigs. The Eastern order buyers are quite active and we are having good clearances each day.

Sheep receipts this week amount to over 33,000 head, the best week we have had in many months. On Tuesday we had over 13,000 head, which was our biggest day this year. The quotations on mutton ewes are \$9@10; on choppers \$7@7.50; canners and cutters \$5@5.50. On these grades the market is steady. On lambs there has been a very decided decline during the week, it amounts to about \$1 per cwt., although at today's writing prices stiffened up and the tone of the market is steady with the decline. Spring lambs last Friday sold at \$19, they sold at \$18 today for the same grade. Medium to good lambs are bringing \$17@\$17.50, and the culs around \$12.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., June 26.

Cattle receipts have been remarkably liberal for this time of the year and 24,500 head arrived last week. The month's receipts have been the heaviest on record for June, but the increase has been more in numbers than in weight. The market has been of the usual early summer character, the good to choice grades being scarce and finding a ready sale at steady to strong prices while all classes of buyers have been indifferent and bearish on the short fed and only partly fatted steers. These are being displaced by Western and Southern grassers and prices are all the way from 25 to 75c. lower than they were ten days or two weeks ago. Choice heavy beeves made a new high record of \$13.75 and yearlings also scored a new high mark of \$13.40 today. Strictly well finished steers of all weights are free sellers, but common light and medium weight grades are very hardy to move even at the recent sharp decline. Fair to pretty good beeves are bringing \$11.75@12.50 and the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades are going all the way from \$9.75 to \$11.50 and on down. Grassly and half fat cows have also been hit hard of late and are selling 50c.@\$1 lower than a week or ten days ago. Range of prices is very wide, from \$6@12, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going around \$8@9.50. Veal calves are about steady at \$10@14.50 while bulls, stags, etc., are unevenly lower at \$7@10.50.

Hogs have been coming to market rather freely of late, 20,500 head last week, but buyers are having considerable difficulty in forcing values to lower levels, although the tone to the market is rather bearish than otherwise. Heavy and butcher grades are favored and underweight stuff discriminated against by all classes of buyers. Shipping demand seems to be improving, but local packers are still taking the big bulk of the receipts. There were 13,500 hogs here today and prices averaged 5@10c. lower. Tops brought \$15.45, as against \$15.60 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$14.90@15.25, as against \$15.10@15.35 a week ago.

It is in between seasons in the sheep market and receipts have been light with prices decidedly irregular. The market has come back fast of late, but the undertone this week has been rather weak than otherwise. Packers are doing all the buying and there is little competition from the feeder buyers. Spring lambs are selling from \$16.60@18.60 and shorn yearlings from \$15@16; Long, shorn yearlings are selling at \$12@13; wethers at \$10@11.50 and ewes at \$9@10.25.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 25, 1917.

	Sheep	Beeves.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,881	5,058	19	3,404	
Jersey City	3,981	4,983	19,334	13,052	
Central Union	2,518	1,232	6,642		
Totals	8,380	11,273	25,905	16,458	
Totals last week	8,925	12,116	26,437	15,099	

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lubec, Maine.—Rogers Island Fish Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

New York, N. Y.—Moskowitz & Schurr, dairy and farm products, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Moses J. Moskowitz, Meyer Schurr and Russell Goldman.

Houston, Texas.—H. B. McElmurray and M. G. Lorine of Houston, Texas, and A. B. Lorine of Matagorda, Texas, have incorporated the Gulf Sea Food Co., with a capital stock of \$2,000.

Milford, N. Y.—O. A. Weatherly & Co., Inc., to manufacture cheese and milk products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by O. A. Weatherly, E. A. Weatherly and S. D. Haight.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—The Florida Sea Food & Produce Company, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, with Geo. W. Jonas as president; Clarence Hagerman, vice-president and Adolph Heidelberger, secretary and treasurer.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The Knolle Farms, Inc., to conduct a general dairying business, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are: T. W. Hanson, 821 Union street; W. T. Hanson, Jr., 20 Union avenue, Schenectady, N. Y., and G. F. Hanson of Montreal, Quebec.

ICE NOTES.

Harrisburg, Pa.—William Levinson's ice cream manufacturing plant at Sixth and Verbeke streets, has been destroyed by fire.

Houston, Texas—An ice and cold storage plant of brick construction will be built by the Rio Grande Ice Association. R. W. Horloch of Navasota, Texas, is vice-president.

New Orleans, La.—The Brookland Cooperage building has been purchased by the Appalachian Corp., and will be equipped as a cold storage plant with 900,000 to 1,000,000 cubic feet cold storage space. Louis B. Magid of Atlanta, Ga., is president of the Appalachian Corp.

Picher, Okla.—The Central Ice & Water Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$16,500 with Otis O. Crane of Dearing, Kansas, as president; Geo. Hamill, vice-president and L. A. Kain of Picher, secretary; will erect mill construction buildings to cost about \$8,000 and will install a 10-ton ice machine.

AMMONIA BOILERS AND EXPANSION COILS.

E. W. Miller in Refrigerating World.
(Concluded from last week.)

Now to get maximum capacity from a refrigerating plant the suction pressure should be as high as possible and the gas should be at the saturation point when it leaves the expansion coils. In other words the gas when it leaves the coils should not be superheated and it should not carry any liquid back with it. The capacity of an ammonia compressor is determined by the weight of gas it removes from the expansion coils per stroke. Take notice that I said the weight of gas removed from expansion coils. The weight of gas handled by the compressor

may be radically different. The weight of the gas is determined by the pressure and the amount of superheat, if any. A cubic foot of ammonia gas at 30 lbs., absolute or 15 lbs. gauge weighs only half as much as a cubic foot at 60 lbs. absolute or 45 lbs. gauge. At 15 lbs. absolute or atmospheric pressure a cubic foot weighs only about one-fourth of that of a cubic foot at 60 lbs. absolute. Again, if the gas is superheated 40 deg. at atmospheric pressure the volume of the gas is increased from 17.6 cu. ft. per lb. to 19.6 cu. ft. per lb. Roughly, the volume of the gas is increased about 10 per cent for every 40 deg. super-heat. This will hold good at any pressure.

Maximum Capacity for Maximum Pressure.

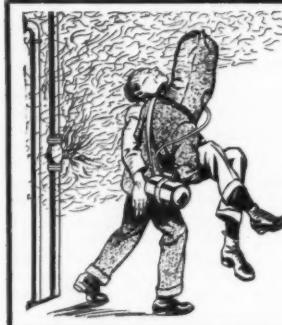
Now to maintain suction pressure every coil must be worked to its maximum capacity. Each coil will then evaporate its maximum amount of liquid and produce the maximum quantity of gas. The same rule also holds good regarding superheating. If every coil is worked to its maximum capacity the gas will leave the coil in a saturated condition. If only part of the coil is utilized for evaporation the gas will superheat while passing through the rest of the coil. The problem then becomes one of being able to judge just how much to open each expansion valve to give each coil the right amount.

This is a simple problem on a system having a single brine cooler with an expansion valve, or any system having only one valve. In this case open the expansion valve until the suction line is frosted clear up to the machine while the discharge is hot. If the machine is provided with a thermometer in the suction line keep the suction gas temperature a few degrees higher than the temperature corresponding to the suction pressure. For example, if the suction pressure is 15 lbs. gauge, the corresponding temperature, according to the ammonia tables, is about zero. The suction gas temperature as indicated by the thermometer should then be about three or four degrees. The gas as it passes through the suction line becomes slightly superheated if it leaves the expansion coils in a saturated condition. Consequently if the gas is a little superheated when it gets to the compressor we shall not be much out of the way.

The problem becomes more complicated on a system where there are a number of valves and coils, especially on a direct-expansion system where the coils are located in rooms of different temperature. To thoroughly master this proposition requires considerable experience and judgment, and quite a little experimenting in each individual plant.

Determining Coil Capacity.

The capacity of any expansion coil is determined by the coil surface and difference in temperature between the boiling ammonia in the coil and the room or brine temperature



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which is to be cooled. If the coils are all of the same pipe size the coil surface will be proportional to the length, and in this case the evaporating capacity of the coils will be proportional to the length of the coil and the temperature difference. A 1,000-foot coil will only evaporate half as much liquid in a room temperature of 20 deg. as it will in a room temperature of 40 deg. with 15 lbs. gauge suction pressure. The temperature of the boiling ammonia in this case will be zero. The temperature difference between the room temperature and the ammonia in the 20 deg. room will be 20 deg. and in the 40 deg. room 40 degs.

Again in the same example, if the coil in the 40 deg. room is twice as long as the one in the 20 deg. room, it will evaporate four times as much liquid and the expansion valve should be opened about four times as much as the coil in the 20 deg. room. The amount of frost and ice on a coil also affects its evaporating capacity. All these points must be taken into consideration when adjusting expansion valves and the setting of the valves regulated accordingly. A short coil in a room of very low temperature will evaporate only very little ammonia and the valve should only be cracked off the seat. A long coil in a high temperature room will evaporate a large amount and the expansion valve should be adjusted accordingly.

In rooms where the temperature is above freezing, one can judge the action of the coils by a frost line on the suction valves at the end of each coil. On a brine or ice tank this indication is all that is required for judging the valve setting on the individual coils. If all the suction valves are frosted the same amount it is certain that each coil is getting its share of liquid. When all the valves are frosted up evenly and the suction gas coming back to the machine a few degrees higher than the temperature corresponding to the suction pressure or the suction line frosted back to the machine and the discharge hot, we know that every thing is just about right.

The same indications can be followed in direct-expansion coils if the room temperatures are above freezing. If we find the suction valve on one coil thawed off far down on the body of the valve and the suction valve on another coil frosted over the stuffing box gland nut, or perhaps way up on the stem, the feed on the first coil should be increased and the feed on the second choked off a little until the frost line on the suction valves becomes about the same. Where the room temperatures are below freezing this method cannot be applied because the coils and valves remain frosted no matter if the coils are working or not. In this case the feed to each coil will have to be adjusted roughly according to the coil length and room temperatures and then each expansion valve experimented on individually as to its effect on the suction pressure and temperature until the right setting is found.

Action of the Ammonia.

It might be well to mention here the action of the ammonia as it passes the expansion

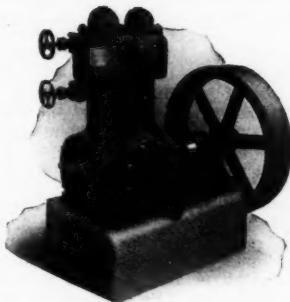
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CHICAGO: Waken & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Harry E. Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc.
DALIAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Helmsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rants; United Warehouse Co., Ltd.

NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.; Newman Brothers, Inc.; Penna. Brewers Supply Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co.; Edwin E. Knowles.
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SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.; Haslett Warehouse Co.
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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION



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valve. Many engineers remain under the delusion that the liquid flashes into a gas as soon as it passes the valve and that this expansion is what produces the refrigerating effect. From this conception the ammonia should flash into a gas as soon as the pressure is lowered at any time. That this is not the case every one knows that has had occasion to draw any out of a drum at any time for test or other purposes. I can remember one time where we drew off about a pint and allowed it to stand around for several hours before it finally evaporated.

To get a good idea about the action of ammonia as it passes the expansion valve open a gauge cock on a boiler or the blow off on the water column. There will be a mixture of escaping water and steam. Part of the water, when the pressure is reduced from boiler pressure to atmospheric, evaporates, cooling the rest of the water down to 212 deg., or the temperature corresponding atmospheric pressure. It is this evaporation of part of the water to cool the remainder that produces the steam in the mixture; the same thing can be seen by opening the blow-off valve on the boiler. It is evident that there is nothing but water at the bottom of the boiler, still when we open the blow-off valve a cloud of steam and water rushes out. The steam is produced, the evaporation of part of the water as the pressure is reduced, to bring the temperature of the rest of the water down to that corresponding to atmospheric pressure.

Opening the valve on an ammonia drum will also give an illustration of the action of ammonia at the expansion valve. A mixture of liquid and gas will escape from the valve. Part of the liquid as it passes the valve and the pressure drops, evaporates to cool the rest of the liquid down to the temperature corresponding to atmospheric pressure. The rest of the liquid can be evaporated only by supplying heat to it.

Action at Expansion Valve.

The same action takes place at the expansion valve. Some of the liquid evaporates to cool the liquid from condenser temperature to expansion coil temperature. If the ammonia leaves the condenser at 70 deg. and the temperature of the boiling ammonia in the expansion coils is zero, the temperature of the ammonia as it passes the expansion valve must be reduced 70 deg. Roughly, about one-eighth of the total volume of liquid passing the expansion valve in this case, will flash into a gas as it passes the valve, in cooling the rest of the liquid.

This cooling of the liquid, by itself, from condenser to cooler temperature, produces no useful refrigerating effect and should be eliminated as much as possible. The only way to accomplish this is to keep the condenser pressure as low as possible. For this reason the condenser pressure should not be run any higher than absolutely necessary because any increase in the condenser pressure means a reduction in the capacity as well as an increase in the horse-power per ton of refrigeration.

FOOD CONTROL LEGISLATION.

(Continued from page 15.)

Vrooman for the Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, for the Secretary of Commerce, and Mr. J. E. White, wheat expert, for the Food Administrator.

The Council has started off, it is said, with a recommendation that coal and wheat exports be taken up first.

If the provisions of this embargo law are rashly used it may force Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland into the war on the side of Germany. If they can be rationed judicially, on the "easy boss" principle, this country may be able to cut down the amount of foodstuffs now going to the Central Powers through the neutral nations, and keep these neutral out of the war at the same time.

The President issued the following state-

ment on June 26 in regard to the purposes of the Export Council:

Council Advisory to President.

"It is important that the country should understand just what is intended in the control of exports which is about to be undertaken, and since the power is vested by Congress in the President I can speak with authority concerning it. The exports council will be merely advisory to the President.

"There will, of course, be no prohibition of exports. The normal course of trade will be interfered with as little as possible, and, so far as possible, only its abnormal course directed. The whole object will be to direct exports in such a way that they will go first and by preference where they are most needed and most immediately needed, and temporarily to withhold them, if necessary, where they can best be spared.

"Our primary duty in the matter of foodstuffs and like necessities is to see to it that the peoples associated with us in the war get as generous a proportion as possible of our surplus; but it will also be our wish and purpose to supply the neutral nations whose peoples depend upon us for such supplies as nearly in proportion to their need as the amount to be divided permits.

"There will thus be little check put upon the volume of exports and the prices obtained for them will not be affected by this regulation.

"This policy will be carried out, not by prohibitory regulation therefor, but by a system of licensing exports which will be as simply organized and administered as possible, so as to constitute no impediment to the normal flow of commerce. In brief, the free play of trade will not be arbitrarily interfered with; it will only be intelligently and systematically directed in the light of full information with regard to needs and market conditions throughout the world and the necessities of our people at home and our armies and the armies of our associates abroad.

"The government is taking, or has taken, steps to ascertain, for example, just what the available present supply of wheat and corn is remaining from the crops of last year; to learn from each of the countries exporting these foodstuffs from the United States what their purchases in this country now are and where they are stored; and what their needs are, in order that we may adjust things so far as possible to our own needs and free stocks; and this information is in course of being rapidly supplied.

Wheat and Corn for Index.

"The case of wheat and corn will serve as an illustration of all the rest of supplies of all kinds. Our trade can be successfully and profitably conducted now, the war pushed to a victorious issue and the needs of our own people and of the other peoples with whom we are still free to trade efficiently met only by systematic direction, and that is what will be attempted."

Secretary Redfield in an additional statement explained the probable plan of licensing as follows:

"The quantity of the particular commodity to be exported under license will be determined by the exports council and upon the advice of the departments concerned, and with such fact as may be presented by the trade as far as possible. No new machinery, except that absolutely necessary, is created to carry on the routine work, the responsibility for the administrative work is placed in a responsible executive department; each interested executive department has a voice in determining the policies of export control. The Secretary of State on account of the political significance of the consideration of exports has the final decision as to the policy of export control."

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., reports recent sales and installations of refrigerating machinery and equipment as follows:

John Morgan, grocery and meats, Silver-

ton, Colo.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

C. E. Scott Dairy Company, Merced, Cal.; a half-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

General Necessities Corp., Michigan ave., plant, Detroit, Mich.; one 62-ton and a 25-ton horizontal, double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machines and condensing side, also a 60-ton York Coilless raw water freezing system and 7,700 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for ice storage rooms.

General Necessities Corp., Warren ave., plant, Detroit, Mich.; 14,500 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for ice storage rooms, together with the necessary connections, traps, valves and insulation.

General Necessities Corp., Boulevard Station plant, Detroit, Mich.; two 62-ton horizontal, double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machines and condensing side, also a 65-ton York Coilless raw water freezing system.

General Necessities Corp., Fairview Station plant, Detroit, Mich.; one 62-ton and a 25-ton horizontal, double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machines and condensing side, also a 60-ton York Coilless raw water freezing system and 8,560 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for ice storage rooms.

General Necessities Corp., Highland Park Station plant, Detroit, Mich.; one 62-ton and a 25-ton horizontal, double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machines and condensing side, also a 60-ton York Coilless raw water freezing system and 8,900 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for ice storage rooms.

Detroit Creamery Company, Detroit, Mich.; one 126-ton horizontal, double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

American Blower Company, Detroit, Mich.; two 125-ton vertical, single-acting refrigerating machines, each direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, including 12 "Shipley" Flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, also a flooded refrigerating system, including a 36-in. x 8-ft. accumulator and 30 Baudelot water coolers. This installation was made for the Ohio Match Company, Wadsworth, Ohio, and will be used for air conditioning.

Putman Coal & Ice Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; a 150-ton vertical, single-acting, high-speed, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side, including a "Shipley" Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 100-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system and 1,000 feet of 2-in. direct expansion piping for storage room.

The Connecticut Breweries Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; one 150-ton and a 100-ton vertical, single-acting, double-cylinder, high-speed, enclosed type refrigerating machines, each direct connected to a uniflow poppet valve engine.

Glendale Consumers' Ice Company, Glendale, W. Va.; one 70-ton vertical, single-acting, double-cylinder, high-speed, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side, including 3 "Shipley" Flooded double ammonia condensers, also a 40-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

Washington Market Company, Washington, D. C.; a 175-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and miscellaneous material, including a 36-in. x 12-ft. vertical ammonia accumulator and a 24-in. x 12-ft. ammonia receiver.

Clinchfield Coal & Ice Company, Kingsport, Tenn.; a 15-ton raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Crescent Ice & Coal Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; a 125-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and condensing side, including 10 "Shipley" Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 75-ton raw water flooded freezing system and 1,850 feet of 2-in. direct expansion piping for ice storage rooms.

Capital Ice & Storage Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; a 100-ton vertical, single-acting, double-cylinder, high-speed refrigerating ma-

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

A PRACTICAL MEAT BAKING OVEN.

Business conditions these days make it all the more imperative that labor or money-saving apparatus or methods be taken advantage of in the packinghouse, where the by-products are of so much importance. Among other improvements packers were quick to find out that the Crandall-Petree reel gas oven is a real necessity, and for that reason many of them have been installed, and orders have been given for many more.

These ovens are tile lined, simple and solid of construction, with nothing complicated about them. They can be loaded in from one to two minutes, and a boy can operate them. This makes them a very important part of the equipment of an up-to-date packinghouse where veal loaf and baked meats are manufactured in large or small quantities. The No. 1 size has a capacity of 112 one-pound loaves, or 100 two-pound loaves, and takes from 25 to 40 minutes to bake.

The reel style of oven has for centuries been acknowledged the most perfect baking oven, because of the slow revolution of the reel, adding to the perfectly even distribution of the heat. With gas fuel this makes an ideal combination. A loaf baked in gas heat is entirely different from one baked in any other manner. The moist heat is said to be the secret. This oven, which is made by the Crandall-Petree Company, of New York, is especially adapted for public baking, wastes no fuel, does not affect the temperature of the room, and does not require a regular oven man to operate it. Besides, it conforms to the tenement house law and can be set on any floor and conveniently be put together and any degree of heat quickly obtained. And it wastes no fuel between batches. It is tile-lined, with no ashes or dust resulting from its use.

chine, direct connected to a uniflow poppet valve engine and condensing side, also a 50-ton freezing system and 50-ton distilling system.

Hiawatha Light, Power & Ice Company, Hiawatha, Kan.; one 50-ton vertical, single-acting, double-cylinder, high-speed, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and remodeling their freezing system to the York improved raw water system, including miscellaneous material.

Supplee Milk Company, Atlantic City, N. J.; one 50-ton vertical, single-acting, double-cylinder, high-speed, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a 25-ton and one 30-ton shell and tube brine coolers.

Rock Hill Ice & Coal Company, Rock Hill, S. C.; one 17-ton flooded freezing system.

Paducah Brewery Co., Inc., Paducah, Ky.; a 30-ton flooded freezing system and miscellaneous material, including 4 "Shirley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Co-operative Ice Company, Charlotte, N. C.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting, double-cylinder, high-speed, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a uniflow poppet valve engine and condensing side, also a 25-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Canton Ice & Laundry Company, Canton, N. C.; one 35-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine, a 20-ton flooded freezing system complete and additions to their distilling system.

A. M. Lee, Temple, Texas; a 10-ton raw water flooded freezing system and miscellaneous material and apparatus, including one "Shipley" atmospheric flooded ammonia condenser, 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Standard Ice Company, Chicago, Ill.; one 75-ton vertical, single-acting, high-speed, belt-driven refrigerating machine and condensing side, including 7 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 60-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

C. E. Hamilton, ice manufacturer, Johnson City, Ill.; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a 30-ton raw water flooded freezing system, miscellaneous material, and 7 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Seaman-East Grocer Company, Sulphur Springs, Texas; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

S. F. Frerichs, Tracy, Cal.; a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

D. Dughi, confectioner, Lewistown, Pa.; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Burr Creamery Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Jersey Farm Dairy, Fresno, Cal.; one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Skelton Brothers, meats, Rexburg, Idaho; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

J. B. Paget & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; two 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made in F. F. Pellissier's Dairy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Young Men's Christian Association, Central Branch, Rochester, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mammoth Copper Mining Company, Kennett, Cal.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. C. Gallaher, wholesale and retail meats, Hanford, Cal.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Felix L. Kalash, meat market, Lakefield, Minn.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

H. N. Hansen, meat market, Truman, Minn.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Geo. W. King, ice cream, Waterford, Mich.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

People's Cash Market, John Stenberg, prop.; Fargo, N. D.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Divide County Creamery Company, Noonan, N. D.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Union Electric Light & Power Company, cooling drinking water, St. Louis, Mo.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Interstate Electric Corporation, New York, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine

and high-pressure side complete, including one "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condenser, also a 12-ton raw water flooded freezing system. This plant was installed for the Trenton Gas & Electric Co., of Trenton, Mo.

Thos. F. Rutherford, Madrid, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical, single, acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Dawson Produce Company, Muskogee, Okla.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Dawson Produce Company, Shawnee, Okla.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Goodale Ice Cream Company, Centralia, Ill.; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Hanover National Bank, New York, N. Y.; a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Atlantic Packing Company, Atlantic, Iowa; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Niles Creamery Company, Charles City, Iowa; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Artificial Ice & Cold Storage Company, North Platte, Neb.; one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Harding Cream Company, Kansas City, Mo.; one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Lone Star Brewing Company, El Paso, Texas; a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company, Dawson, N. M.; two 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete.

El Paso Dairy, El Paso, Texas; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Bray & Company, El Paso, Texas; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Camozze Creamery Company, El Paso, Texas; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

City Market, El Paso, Texas; one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Renfro & Kelsey, Kelseyville, Cal.; a half-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Finley Curyea, Coalinga, Cal.; a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Arabol Manufacturing Company, 56 Nosstrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Top Notch Inn, Bacon Falls, Conn.; a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Everett & Treadwell, wholesale grocer, Kingston, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

(To be continued.)

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

Chicago Section

Young Oscar Mayer is some live wire, with all due respect to Pater Mayer.

Cornelius Moriarity Yeager was in town recently, but escaped before we could rope him.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at around \$4,500 net to the buyer. Not much movement therein.

H. E. Taylor is now associated with the firm of Taylor Bros., brokers—J. L. and A. F. Taylor and R. L. Neely.

Next to the nut who keeps inquiring, "Is it hot enough fer yuh?" comes the egg who asks, "Vy are ve at var mit Chermany?"

The prices we are paying for meats and many other necessities is no more than they have been paying in England for the past 30 years.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 23, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 14.88 cents per pound.

In Swift & Company's restaurants rye and no other bread is now being served on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This is exactly the same days the South Halsted street cars run, by the way.

Several old friends of S. S. Conway have been asking his whereabouts recently and others may wish to know. "Steve" is with Armour & Company at Fort Worth, Texas. There is room in the Lone Star state for a Conway to move around in.

President Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson & Company monopolized the honors at the eighth annual horse show of the South Shore Country Club last week. Mr. Wilson won the opening event, which was for the best colt two years old and under, bred by a member of the club. He also won the class for the best two colts, saddle bred. Mr. Wilson made rather a field day of it for himself by winning, later in the afternoon,

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the class for saddle horses, 200 pound division, with his Viceroy of Ballymore, thus repeating his victory of last year.

Patrick Cudahy, who recently announced his retirement from the packing business in favor of his sons, is back in the harness again. One son has become a lieutenant in the regular army and another has joined an officers' training camp. There was nothing left for the father to do but to come out of retirement to release them to duty for their country. Both sons, John and Michael, are at the Fort Sheridan training camp. John is a lawyer. He was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor last year. The other son succeeded the father a year ago as head of the packing business.

Miss Lolita Armour, only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, has been elected trustee of the Armour Institute, founded by her grandfather in 1893 "to help those who wish to help themselves." With the exception of her mother, who has been a trustee of the school since its foundation, Miss Armour, not yet 20 years old, is said to be the only woman in the United States who holds a college trusteeship. She will be the first woman to take an active part in the financial and educational policies of a large college. As trustee, Miss Armour will have a hand in shaping the policy of the institute, its finances, and educational standards. Her father and mother are directors. Miss Armour was a colonel in the Lake Geneva women's military camp last summer. She is now devoting much of her time to Red Cross work.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal and the Chicago Live Stock World have been bought and consolidated by the Neffs of Kansas City, who conduct a chain of the liveliest and most up-to-date livestock dailies in the country. Geo. N. Neff, who is president and manager of the Drovers' Telegram of Kansas City, will continue to reside at that point, but Ward A. Neff, secretary of the Drovers' Telegram at Kansas City, and Arthur C. Davenport, general manager, secretary and treasurer of the Daily Journal-Stockman of Omaha, have become citizens of Chicago and have assumed the active direction of the Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal. In acquiring the controlling interest in the Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal

and the Chicago Live Stock World, the Neffs are rounding out the circle of the "Corn Belt Farm Dailies," which already included the Daily Drovers' Telegram of Kansas City, the Daily Journal-Stockman of Omaha and the Daily National Live Stock Reporter of St. Louis.

W. G. Press & Co. say of the provision situation: "Receipts of hogs this year during May and June have been disappointing, and the quality is much poorer than in former years, making the situation still more serious. We can hardly see how the present shortage and the poorer quality of hogs can be overlooked when considering the value of product that was put away when the hogs were of fine quality, especially side meats and hams. Our bullish ideas that have been steadily maintained for a long time are based on the light receipts predicted by us for May and June, usually two months of good hog receipts, also on the poor quality of the hogs that came to market early in the season and are continuing to come and the indicated light receipts for the balance of the summer. This poor quality and light receipts will put a demand on the good product that is being carried to fill demands by foreign nations that are practically bare of livestock. Also owing to the good home industrial conditions a big domestic trade will continue to exist. There will be a good ham trade as soon as the weather gets warmer. Recent strong action in the future provision market shows that there is good rallying power in the market. We are still friendly to the buying side of provisions and believe they are a purchase on all setbacks."

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS

(Continued from page 31.)

same period a year ago. And now for the answer. Estimating the receipts for the balance of June, the three months supply in Chicago will total approximately 1,640,000, or 80,000 less than during the same period a year ago, and recently the receipts have been heavier than expected. Also the quality has deteriorated considerably and the decided difference in the percentage of the dressing to some extent can be at-

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SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MURRIS & COMPANY

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CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

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BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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SAN FRANCISCO

tributed the recent sharp decline in prices, and on Wednesday the trade closed 15@25c. lower and even the good hogs suffered a decline and butchers and prime heavy sold from \$15.40@15.70 with the extreme top \$15.85; prime light shipping grades \$15.25@15.40; good mixed \$15.00@15.25 and plain mixed kinds from \$14.75@15.00. About 10,000 hogs were left unsold, the trade closed very weak and some further easing off in values can be expected before a reaction sets in, but we are inclined to the belief that the market has suffered almost enough de-

cline and in our opinion Fourth of July week is very likely to be productive of a moderate supply and a reaction in the trade.

Sheep house trade has occupied rather a fluctuating position since the opening of the week. Buyers were able on Monday to force a decline of about 50c. per ewt. on spring lambs and bulk of the stuff sold about 25c. higher on Tuesday. Wednesday morning, with receipts estimated at 16,000 head, the trade occupied a rather weak feeling, and while a few lots of choice lambs sold nearly steady, bulk of offerings were more than

25c. lower to begin with and the close saw many lambs selling fully 50c. under Tuesday's range. While there are no big supplies in sight, with the market standing at so high a level, an occasional heavy run is bound to force a decline of a few points. We quote: Good to prime lambs, \$18@18.50; culs to medium, \$12@15; good to choice clipped lambs, \$15.50@16; poor to medium, \$14@15; culs, \$11.50@13; fair to best ewes, \$9.50@10; poor to medium, \$8.50@9.25; culs, \$5@6.50; breeding ewes, \$11.50@13; feeding yearlings, \$12@14.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 18...	22,638	3,173	36,677	12,534
Tuesday, June 19...	3,733	3,661	12,067	3,231
Wednesday, June 20...	16,382	3,658	27,189	8,861
Thursday, June 21...	4,048	2,432	21,883	7,306
Friday, June 22...	1,830	532	18,767	12,149
Saturday, June 23...	1,727	40	10,343	10,334
Total last week...	50,358	13,565	126,926	54,415
Previous week...	53,003	11,106	111,806	31,345
Cor. week, 1916...	48,052	11,602	156,166	67,180
Cor. week, 1915...	38,742	9,257	139,780	55,987

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 18...	3,945	345	5,664	...
Tuesday, June 19...	2,271	135	2,074	133
Wednesday, June 20...	3,909	36	1,070	130
Thursday, June 21...	2,597	136	1,211	204
Friday, June 22...	1,109	6	1,500	390
Saturday, June 23...	124	...	979	118
Total last week...	13,955	661	12,498	975
Previous week...	11,460	48	12,456	1,698
Cor. week, 1916...	12,398	38	8,807	2,604
Cor. week, 1915...	7,521	...	19,772	1,786

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 23, 1917...	1,302,117	4,100,651	1,555,513
Same period, 1916...	1,102,290	4,510,337	1,716,293

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Week ending June 23, 1917...	400,000
Previous week...	422,000	
Cor. week, 1916...	570,000	
Cor. week, 1915...	518,000	
Total year to date...	13,933,000	
Same period, 1916...	15,454,000	
Same period, 1915...	13,517,000	

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 23, 1917...	191,800	376,700	124,300
Previous week...	183,300	340,400	86,400
Same period, 1916...	148,900	463,700	163,900
Same period, 1915...	113,500	402,600	152,200

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1917 to June 23, 1917, and the same period a year ago:

	1917.	1916.
Cattle	4,097,000	3,424,000
Hogs	11,878,000	12,891,000
Sheep	4,122,000	4,416,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	22,700		
Swift & Co.	16,000		
Wilson & Co.	11,400		
Morris & Co.	10,500		
Hammond Co.	9,800		
Western P. Co.	6,700		
Anglo-American	6,800		
Independent Packing Co.	5,600		
Boyd-Lunham	5,500		
Roberts & Onke	4,200		
Brennan P. Co.	3,300		
Miller & Hart	3,000		
Others	7,800		
Totals	113,900		
Total last week	100,900		
Total corresponding week, 1916	152,600		
Total corresponding week, 1915...	127,000		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$12.00	\$15.65	\$10.15	\$15.65
Previous week	12.15	15.45	9.50	14.85
Cor. week, 1916...	9.65	9.50	7.00	9.35
Cor. week, 1915...	9.00	7.70	5.25	8.15
Cor. week, 1914...	8.70	8.30	4.85	7.65
Cor. week, 1913...	8.10	8.70	4.80	6.70
Cor. week, 1912...	7.90	7.51	4.25	6.40
Cor. week, 1911...	6.10	6.40	3.70	6.00

	CATTLE.
Good to choice steers...	\$12.25@13.80
Yearlings, good to choice...	11.00@13.50
Fair to good steers...	9.70@12.00
Stockers and feeders...	8.00@10.25
Good to choice cows...	9.00@10.50
Good to choice heifers...	9.25@11.25

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Fair to good cows...	7.40@ 9.00
Canners	5.90@ 6.75
Cutters	6.90@ 7.30
Bologna bulls	7.25@ 8.60
Butcher bulls	8.60@10.00
Heavy calves	9.50@11.50
Good to prime calves...	13.50@15.75

HOGS.

Prime light butchers...	\$15.40@15.80
Fair to fancy light...	14.55@15.45
Medium wt. butchers, 200-250 lbs...	15.50@15.90
Heavy butchers, 250-400 lbs...	15.50@16.00
Choice heavy packing...	14.85@15.50
Rough heavy packing...	14.40@15.20
Pigs, fair to good...	12.00@14.00
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)...	15.00@16.00

SHEEP.

Clipped wethers	\$10.00@10.75
Clipped ewes	9.25@10.25
Clipped yearlings	11.50@12.25
Shorn lambs	14.75@15.75
Spring lambs	16.50@18.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1917.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	\$39.95	\$40.10	\$39.95	\$40.00

September	40.15	40.35	40.00	40.07
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LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	21.70	21.75	21.57	21.57

September	21.90	21.92	21.80	\$21.80
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RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	21.75	21.85	21.75	\$21.82

September	21.80	21.72	21.90	\$21.90
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MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75

September	39.80	39.65	39.80	\$39.95
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LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	21.40	21.40	21.10	\$21.10

September	21.70	21.70	21.30	\$21.35
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RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	21.70	21.70	21.40	\$21.40

September	21.85	21.85	21.55	\$21.55
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TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	39.40	39.30	39.30	39.30

September	39.65	39.30	39.30	\$39.50
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LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	21.12	21.35	21.12	21.22

September	21.30	21.57	21.30	\$21.47
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RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	16 1/2 @ 18
Good native steers	16 @ 18 1/2
Native steers, medium	15 @ 16
Heifers, good	16 @ 17
Cows	11 @ 14
Hind Quarters, choice	19 @ 19
Front Quarters, choice	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	40 @ 40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	32 @ 32
Steer Loins, No. 1	24 @ 24
Steer Loins, No. 2	21 @ 21
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	34 @ 34
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	25 @ 25
Cow Loins	15 @ 17
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	19 @ 19
Cow Short Loins	18 @ 22
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	17 @ 17
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	21 @ 21
Strip Loins, No. 3	15 @ 15
Steer Ribs, No. 1	20 @ 20
Steer Ribs, No. 2	19 @ 19
Cow Ribs, No. 1	16 @ 16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	14 @ 15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rolls	17 @ 19
Steer Rounds, No. 1	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2	17 @ 17
Cow Rounds	14 @ 14
Flank Steak	20 @ 20
Rump Butts	17 @ 17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2	15 @ 15
Cow Chucks	14 @ 14
Boneless Chucks	16 @ 16
Steer Plates	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Medium Plates	14 @ 14
Briskets, No. 1	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Briskets, No. 2	14 @ 14
Shoulder Clods	19 @ 19
Steer Navel Ends	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Cow Naval Ends	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Front Shanks	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hind Shanks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	15 @ 15
Trimmings	16 @ 16

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	11 @ 12
Hearts	15 @ 15
Tongues	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Sweetbreads	32 @ 35
Ox Tail, per lb.	10 @ 12
Fresh tripe, plain	8 @ 8
Fresh tripe, H. C.	9 @ 9
Livers	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.	10 @ 11

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	14 @ 16 1/2
Light Carcass	21 @ 22
Good Carcass	22 1/2 @ 23
Good Saddles	22 @ 24
Medium Racks	14 @ 14
Good Racks	18 @ 18

Veal Product.

Brains, each	9 @ 10
Sweetbreads	43 @ 43
Calf Livers	21 @ 25
Heads, each	35 @ 35

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs	25 @ 25
Round Dressed Lambs	27 @ 26
Saddles, Caul	26 @ 24
R. D. Lamb Fores	24 @ 24
Caul Lamb Fores	23 @ 23
R. D. Lamb Saddles	28 @ 28
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @ 25

Mutton.

Good Sheep	22 @ 22
Medium Saddles	22 @ 22
Good Saddles	24 @ 24
Good Fores	22 @ 22
Medium Backs	18 @ 18
Mutton Legs	22 @ 22
Mutton Loins	26 @ 26
Mutton Stew	16 @ 16
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	12 @ 12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Pork Loins	23 @ 23
Leaf Lard	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Tenderloins	36 @ 36
Spare Ribs	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Butts	21 @ 21
Hocks	14 @ 14
Trimmings	16 @ 16
Extra Lean Trimmings	24 @ 24
Tails	12 @ 12
Snots	11 @ 11
Pigs' Feet	6 @ 6
Pigs' Heads	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cheek Meat	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	9 @ 9 1/2
Neck Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	20 @ 20
Pork Hearts	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	13 @ 13
Pork Tongues	21 @ 21
Slip Bones	9 @ 9
Tail Bones	9 @ 9
Brains	10 @ 10
Backfat	22 @ 22
Hams	26 @ 26
Calas	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Relies	31 @ 31
Shoulders	20 @ 20

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	16 @ 16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	16 @ 16
Choice Bologna	17 @ 17
Frankfurters	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Tongue and blood	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Minced Sausage	18 @ 18
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	25 @ 25
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24 @ 24
Special Compressed Sausage	22 @ 22
Berliner Sausage	22 @ 22
Oxford Lean Butts	31 @ 31
Polish Sausage	17 @ 17
Garlic Sausage	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	21 @ 21
Country Sausage, fresh	18 @ 18
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	19 @ 19
Pork Sausage, short link	20 @ 20
Boneless lean butts in casings	23 @ 23
Luncheon Roll	26 @ 26
Delicatessen Loaf	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Jellied Roll	20 @ 20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Holsteiner	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Mettwurst	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Farmer	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Cervelat, new	34 1/2 @ 34 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	2.30 @ 2.30
Bologna, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.10 @ 3.10
Pork, link, kits	2.65 @ 2.65
Pork, links, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.70 @ 3.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.60 @ 2.60
Polish sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.75 @ 3.75
Frankfurts, kits	— @ —
Frankfurts, 1/2s @ 1/2s	— @ —
Blood sausage, kits	2.30 @ 2.30
Blood sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.10 @ 3.10
Liver sausage, kits	2.30 @ 2.30
Liver sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.10 @ 3.10
Head cheese, kits	2.30 @ 2.30
Head cheese, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.10 @ 3.10

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pig's Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$17.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	20.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	—

CANNED MEATS.

Per doz.	
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	\$2.00
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	3.25
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	6.50
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6	23.50
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2	1.60
Corned beef hash, No. 1	2.00
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2	1.00
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	1.00
Vienna sausage, No. 1/2	1.15
Vienna sausage, No. 1	3.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	20.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	\$36.00
Plate Beef	34.50
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	33.00
Mess Pork	41.50
Clear Fat Backs	43.00
Family Back Pork	38.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	24 @ 24
Pure lard	23 @ 23
Lard substitute, tcs.	19 @ 19
Lard compounds	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	1.34
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	23 @ 23
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	24 1/2 @ 27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@2 lbs.	24 @ 26 1/2
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	20 @ 20

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Looses are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Clear Bellies, 15@20 avg.	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Extra Short Clears	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Extra Short Ribs	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Butts	21 @ 21

Bacon meats, 1/4c. more.	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Rib Bellies, 15@20 avg.	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Fat Backs, 14@16	

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Why Nine Out of Ten Retailers Fail in Business

By Hon. Lee E. Joslyn, Referee in Bankruptcy, Eastern District of Michigan.



THOUSANDS of retail merchants at this very moment are drifting toward failure, but have not the slightest suspicion that breakers are ahead. Outwardly, their stores have all the appearance of prosperity, but somewhere out of sight the germ of decay and failure is eating away, and in most cases will not be discovered until nothing is left but the shell.

Are you one of these?

If I were to tell you that in a few months or a few years you may be obliged to sell out at a loss, to quit business, or to go through bankruptcy, you would laugh at me. Yet commercial statistics and my own experience of more than twelve years in the bankruptcy court prove that out of every hundred men in business today about twenty-five will fail within five years; fifty will fail in ten years, and in twenty years less than a dozen will have succeeded out of the original one hundred.

If nine out of ten fail, what assurance have you that you will be the lucky tenth?

The life of the average retail business is reported to be only six years. Failures reported by Dun and Bradstreet are probably only a fraction of the total number of businesses sold out or closed out at a loss.

I know a merchant who in his time has closed up or sold out six different stores at a loss—and he is counted a rather successful merchant, too. But he has never been through bankruptcy. He is typical of thousands of others who fail time and time again to get a foothold in business, yet whose losing ventures are never recorded in vital statistics.

What Are Signs to Look Out For?

"Since a certain number of business men are bound to fail, how can I make sure that I will be one of the few that will survive? What signs of trouble and decay can I look for in my business, and what measures can I take to avoid loss?"

These are some of the questions that concern every thoughtful business man, and they should concern every business man.

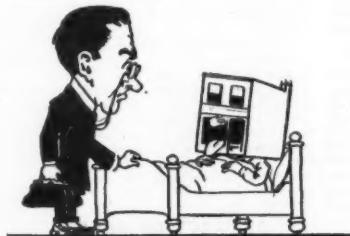
I am certain that if every retail merchant knew what to look out for and what to do to safeguard his business from loss and failure, there would be larger net profits in retailing and a lower death rate. What I have seen in my court offers an extremely significant indication of the weaknesses to which a large majority of business adventures are subject, therefore I shall be glad to detail some of the evidences of incipient trouble for the benefit of the man who wants to know.

Sign 1—Where You Don't Know.

Perhaps the most obvious sign of poor health in any business is meager profit. But, before I say anything about this common symptom, I want to say a few words to the man who *thinks* he is making money and doesn't know it to be an absolute certainty.

A bankrupt who recently testified in my court said that for more than a year he had plenty of money. He was paying the bills promptly, was constantly increasing his stock, and thought he was making a comfortable profit.

It was months after his real losses began before he knew anything about them—he hadn't the slightest idea he wasn't making money. A knowledge of his cost of doing business, an occasional inventory, and a monthly statement of this man's business would have resulted in a continued profitable business. Their neglect brought on failure and disaster.



"KNOW THE CONDITION OF YOUR BUSINESS."

The mere fact that a man has plenty of ready money doesn't signify that there is profit. That ready money you have may be income from other sources than your business, such as rents, or it may be your original capital.

Very often the man who paid cash for his first stock makes subsequent purchases on credit. Money realized from the sale of the first goods enables him to meet bills for the other and have some left over. He thinks what is left over is profit, but most of it is original investment. Little by little he lives up his first investment entirely and gets further and further in debt. Then the awakening comes with a crash.

Don't just *think* you are making money—get the facts, for that supposed profit may actually be a loss.

If you are carefully watching the progress of your business by means of records, and these records tell you the net profit is pretty slim or that there is a loss, that is clearly a warning of threatening trouble. Even if you don't keep these records, you may feel a suspicion that your store is running behind or is not paying properly.

Sign 2—Where Profit Is Not Satisfactory.

It may be that the reason why there is little or no profit is that trade is too light. You, of course, would realize that very readily. That requires a study of your customers, of your community, and of your store.

Is your location a good one? Is your stock attractive and properly arranged to draw trade? Are you advertising and giving the impression that you are a live, wide-awake dealer? Does your store have distinctiveness and atmosphere so that it stands out of the crowd? Have you taught your clerks the importance of a neat appearance, a pleasant manner, a knowledge of the goods they sell, and what they can accomplish through suggestive selling in getting customers to buy more and better things?

With all the wealth of advertising and selling helps, books, trade journals and educational opportunities available for merchants and their clerks, no real "live wire" need lack for ideas and means of landing more business. If you make proper use of the dealer helps offered by manufacturers and wholesalers whose goods you handle, and especially if you capitalize on the national advertising they are doing to help you sell their goods, you are certain to be a better merchandiser.

Be sure you have what your customers want, not only in goods but in service. It is easy to misjudge what people in your locality will buy. One dealer I know found when he moved to a new location that he was not carrying the right class of goods. His new customers demanded goods of better quality, new lines and a store with a refined atmosphere.

However, in a great many cases, the volume of trade is satisfactory, but the profit is missing. This situation requires entirely different treatment.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A meat market will be opened in Platteville, Iowa, by William Brodbeck.

The Economy Market, 18th and Mission streets, San Francisco, Calif., with W. R. Taylor as manager, has been opened.

The Winter meat market at Farmington, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

Herman Dunlap, Jr., has sold his interest in the meat market at Maxwell, Calif., to his partner, W. R. Yarbrough.

The City Market at Jackson, Mich., has been opened to the public.

Jerome Clouse, a butcher of Housatonic, Mass., died from heat trouble.

Sixty-five butchers of Jersey City, N. J., met and organized as the United States Boss Retail Butchers of Hudson County with the following officers: John Borchers, president; John Kretzner, vice-president; William Gregory, secretary; H. Maleini, corresponding secretary; A. Roth, financial secretary, and John Imhoff, treasurer.

Leitner & Moeser have opened their new meat and grocery market in West Allis, Wis.

Lauren O. Ossenfort, a butcher of Amsterdam, N. Y., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Hauser's butcher shop at Ukiah, Calif., has been destroyed by fire.

The Pacific Company opened a new meat market at 457 North Main street, Mansfield, Mass.

N. K. Baz has sold his meat and grocery market at the corner of Howe and Chapel streets, New Haven, Conn., to Richard F. Cuddihy.

Tony Mazulonis, formerly a butcher on Pleasant street, Thompsonville, Conn., is in bankruptcy.

Heinic Bros., Weirton, W. Va., groceries, meat, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Andy Stallatt, Christ Leondis, John Cladias, George Stamatelos, Tom Htpodas and Menolas Zagorgianos, all of Weirton, W. Va.

The meat market at Heckman, Nebr., conducted by Lefferdink Brothers, has been destroyed by fire.

A. C. Ranard has sold the City Meat Market in Oxford, Neb., to J. E. Luke.

Will Gardner of Kearney, Neb., has purchased the Roy Sirs meat market in Bradshaw, Neb.

The meat market of George Nicholls at Chappell, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

Mr. Ober has succeeded to the meat business of Ober & Duman in Hartington, Neb.

The City Meat Market, Liberal, Kan., which was operated by J. S. Miler and R. Ferrell, has been burned.

E. F. Reynolds has purchased the meat market at Stockton, Kan., from C. C. Cook which was formerly operated by Barney Gallagher.

S. J. Holsey has engaged in the meat business at Yukon, Okla.

J. V. Delametter, of the City Market & Grocery, Bartlesville, Okla., has added a stock of groceries.

Mr. Thompson has succeeded to the meat and grocery business in Cushing, Okla., of Thompson & Harmon.

George Rand has purchased a meat market in Elbing, Kan.

J. W. Nation, the general merchant of Hollenberg, Kan., has added a meat market. Hatcher & Peters have consolidated the two meat markets in Caddo, Okla.

John Diegall has purchased the Sanitary Meat Market, Bingen, Okla.

J. W. Taylor has purchased the meat market of Goetzinger & Company, Beaver, Okla., and moved it to the old postoffice building.

George Zaun has purchased a meat and grocery business at 221 South Main street at Wichita, Kan.

W. P. Kreie has added a line of groceries to his meat business in Sylvia, Kan.

The following officers have been elected by the Connecticut Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association for the ensuing year: E. B. Phillips, of Hartford, as president; Samuel Dreyfus, New Haven, first vice-president; Joseph Stoehr, Bridgeport, second vice-president; T. M. P. Preston, Hartford, treasurer, and G. H. A. Hayward, of Bridgeport, as secretary.

The butchers and grocers of Oswego, N. Y., have formed an organization and elected the following officers for the coming year: W. G. Blackburn, president; A. C. Inman, vice-president; R. A. Coulson, secretary and S. C. Dutcher, treasurer.

Extensive alterations and improvements are to be made to Boston Market at the corner of South Main and Borden streets, Fall River, Mass., operated by the Hudner Markets, Inc.

A new building in which R. Summerholt will open a meat market is being erected at the corner of Lake and Second streets, Pepin, Wis.

D. J. Zuick, of Elyria, Ohio, has purchased the meat market in Amherst, Ohio, from Haas & Company.

E. E. Hatch has sold his meat market in Wallace, Idaho, to W. H. Dinehart.

P. S. Keller has sold his meat market in Dallas Center, Iowa, to B. H. Folck.

O. O. Falasz sold his meat market in Brandon, Minn., to T. S. Berglund.

Chris. Christenson has disposed of his meat market in Bozeman, Mont., to Jones & Bindernich.

E. B. Hart has purchased John Rietzow's meat market in Edgar, Wis.

A meat market has been opened in Ingomar, Mont., by H. B. Lamp.

A. Mears will open a meat market in Bancroft, S. D.

G. H. Brown sold his meat market in Vermillion, S. D., to Frank Scott.

O. A. Farmer and W. S. Taylor will open a meat market at London, Wis.

Maybon Bros. have sold their meat market in Fullerton, Neb., to J. S. Scronce.

Jones & Capshaw have purchased the meat

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OPERATORS
UNITED ENGINEERING CO. BUILDERS
MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL PLANTS

1517-30 Corn Exchange Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

market in Faxon, Okla., formerly conducted by Grooms & Collins.

The meat market in Leoti, Kan., conducted by Gorusch Bros. has been moved to a new location.

A meat market has been opened in Yukon, Okla., by S. J. Holsey.

A meat and grocery market has been opened in Cardin, Okla., by M. F. Warwick.

A meat department has been installed in the grocery store at Foss, Okla., conducted by C. Goddard.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

CALFSKINS.—The market continues a little active. A sale is noted of a car of New York cities 5-7s at \$3.75 and about 10,000 7-9s and 9-12s sold at the unchanged price of \$4.75 and 5.50. Holders are inclined to talk higher prices. New York cities are nominally quoted at \$3.75, \$4.75 and \$5.50 last paid. At outside points the market is a little stronger and a sale was made of 10,000 skins at \$3.35, \$4.35 and \$4.60, an advance of 10c. over previous sale. Country skins are quoted around \$2.50@2.75; \$3.25 and \$3.75.

HORSE HIDES.—No changes are noted in this market, but dealers are holding firm and are looking for business to start in very soon. An offering is noted of city renderers, consisting of about 1,200 hides at \$9.75. Countries are offered at \$8.50 flat for No. 2's, and dealers' mixed hides are quoted at \$9 flat. B. A. dry hides, 7 kilos average, season hair are offered at \$4.85; 1,200 butts, 20-22 inches, sold at \$3.50; 1,000 butts, 18-20 inches, sold at \$3.00.

Boston.

Good trading is going on in the qualities

of hides which are desirable for army leathers and equipment. Domestic business on leather is so quiet that tanners have no incentive to purchase raw material on the present high market. Although tanners are fully aware of the increased cost of hides, because of the army activities, they are satisfied to await an awakening of the leather business and are willing then to pay whatever price is current. A good many poorer quality hides are being offered and the prices on these are fairly easy, because of their neglect. Ohio buffs range in price from 23c. to 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., the outside being the last selling price for a choice selection of current receipts. The inside price was for long haired grubby stock, back salting. Extremes are quoted according to take-off, section, etc., at 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 28c. The southern market is nominally unchanged. Some offerings are noted of far southern extremes at 23c., and all weights at 22c. to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Northern southerns, all weights, are reported last sold at 25c. flat. Middle southerns, 25/60's, are offered at 23c. to 24c. flat. New England city butcher cows are quoted at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and steers at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Good quality stuff is selling.

The calfskin market in Boston is showing more activity with higher prices quoted. One dealer reports selling city and country calf mixed at \$3.25 for 5 to 7's; \$4.25 for 7's to 9's and \$5.25 for 9's to 12's; 4 to 5 pound skins are held at \$2.50. The increased activity is due to a better demand for domestic leathers, as well as the large amounts of army and navy shoes. The indications are that they will be a calfskin season this fall, because so many women's shoes are being made upon modified army lasts, demanding heavier leather than would otherwise be used.

June 30, 1917

New York Section

J. J. Wilkie, head of the butterine department of Wilson & Company at Chicago, was a visitor to New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending June 23 averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.30 cents per pound.

The Woolf-Pellenberg Provision Company has been formed in Brooklyn to manufacture provisions, with a capital stock of \$5,000. Frank and Pearl Woolf and Louis Pellenberg are the incorporators.

W. L. McCauley, former superintendent of the United Dressed Beef Company, who has been superintendent of the Swift plant at St. Joseph, Mo., for some time, has been transferred to Chicago. Mr. McCauley is still remembered by a host of friends here.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ended June 23, 1917, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 7,308 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,811 lbs.; Queens, 8 lbs.; Richmond, 76 lbs.; total, 14,203 lbs. Fish—Brooklyn, 49 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 578 lbs.; Bronx, 12 lbs.; total, 590 lbs.

The Journeymen Butchers' Association of the West Side called a meeting on June 21 to advocate 10 o'clock Saturday closing and a ten-hour workday. The meeting was well attended and many of the prominent West Side butchers are strongly in favor of the movement to close all shops at 10 p. m. Saturdays. A large number of those present paid their initiation fee and received membership cards. The ten-hour workday was discussed, and there is a probability that it will also be adopted.

R. A. Claybrook, president of the New York Produce Exchange; H. P. Piper, of the flour trade, and A. L. Russell, statistician, went to Washington this week to confer with Herbert C. Hoover regarding the food situation. It was expected that the delegates will convince Mr. Hoover that the Produce Exchange is a vital factor in the distribution of food and that the members are not speculators. Whatever doubt may be in the minds of the Washington officials regarding the exchange is expected to be eliminated after the committee tells something about the work that is done here.

The Frank Wood Co., Inc., of No. 10 Wall street, which was organized October 10 last to deal in provisions and steamship supplies, is more than pleased with the results of the first nine months' business. The company consists of Frank P. Wood, who has had 18 years' experience in the packinghouse business, and William J. White, whose legal training, combined with Mr. Wood's thorough knowledge of the business makes a strong team that pull well together. They handle large quantities of goods of a varied nature,

but foodstuffs of all kinds used aboard ship is their principal business at this time.

A convention of managers and department heads of Morris & Company in the New York territory was held at the Hotel Martinique on June 22 and 23, presided over by General Eastern Manager C. J. Higgins. About 150 men were present, from as far south as Philadelphia. Department heads from Chicago spent parts of two days in private conference with the Eastern men and the meeting wound up with a luncheon at the Martinique on Saturday at noon. The Chicago visitors were Advertising Manager E. S. LaBart, Manager F. C. MacDowell of the canned meat department, Manager H. E. Stanton of the smoked meat department, S. G. Higgins of the sausages department, O. M. Rexinger of the oleo-margarine department, W. T. S. White of the produce department, irrepressible Ed. Kissling of the lard department, statuette D. F. O'Brien of the ammonia department, E. J. Rolland of the dried beef department, and G. C. McKnight of the cut meat department. It was a distinguished gathering.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FOR RETAILER

The Bureau of Business Research of Harvard University has just issued a new edition of its accounting system for retail

butchers and grocers. This bulletin explains just how each item of income and outgo in a retailer's business is recorded, so that he can know how much profit he is making and where he stands.

New and simpler forms are provided for the use of the dealer who does not wish to keep double-entry books. The monthly record sheet enables him with little labor to keep a record of his sales, purchases and expenses in detail day by day. The yearly sheet furnishes monthly comparisons, and a form for making out his profit and loss statement at the end of the year.

A copy of the system, with sample analysis sheets, and also a copy of the bureau's previous bulletin on operating expenses in retail stores, is sent free of charge upon request.

EASTERN DRESSED BEEF MARKETS

Daily wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh beef at New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week ending June 22, 1917, are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Boston—		June 18	June 19	June 20	June 21	June 22
Native steers:		Holiday. No trading.				
Choice	...	—@—	\$16.75@17.00	\$16.50@16.75	\$16.25@16.50	\$16.25@16.50
Good	...	—@—	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.25@16.50	16.00@16.25
Medium	...	—@—	16.50@16.75	16.25@16.50	16.00@16.25	16.00@16.25
Common	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Western steers:						
Good	...	—@—	16.25@16.50	16.25@16.50	16.00@16.25	15.75@16.00
Medium	...	—@—	16.00@16.25	16.00@16.25	15.75@16.00	15.50@15.75
Common	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Texas steers:						
Good	...	—@—	16.00@16.25	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	—@—
Common	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Heifers:						
Good	...	—@—	15.75@16.00	15.75@16.00	15.50@15.75	15.50@15.75
Medium	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Common	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Cows:						
Good	...	—@—	15.50@16.00	15.25@15.75	14.50@15.25	14.25@14.75
Common	...	—@—	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.50	13.50@14.00	13.75@14.25
Bulls:						
Good	...	—@—	14.50@15.00	14.00@14.50	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00
Common	...	—@—	12.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	12.00@13.50	12.00@13.00
New York City—						
Native steers:						
Choice	...	17.25@17.50	17.25@17.50	17.25@17.50	17.25@17.50	17.00@17.50
Good	...	17.00@17.25	17.00@17.25	17.00@17.25	17.00@17.25	16.75@17.00
Medium	...	16.75@17.00	16.75@17.00	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.00	16.25@16.75
Common	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Western steers:						
Good	...	16.75@17.00	16.75@17.00	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.00	16.25@16.75
Medium	...	16.25@16.75	16.25@16.75	16.00@16.50	15.75@16.50	15.50@16.25
Common	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Texas steers:						
Good	...	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.25@15.75	15.25@15.75	15.00@15.50
Common	...	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	13.50@14.50	13.00@14.00	12.75@13.75
Heifers:						
Good	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Medium	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Common	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Cows:						
Good	...	15.25@15.75	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.25	14.50@15.00
Common	...	14.50@15.00	14.25@14.75	14.25@14.75	14.00@14.50	13.50@14.25
Bulls:						
Good	...	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@14.75	14.00@14.50	13.75@14.25
Common	...	13.50@14.00	13.00@13.50	12.00@13.25	12.00@13.00	11.50@12.50
Philadelphia—						
Native steers:						
Choice	...	17.25@17.50	17.25@17.50	17.25@17.50	17.25@17.50	17.25@17.50
Good	...	17.00@17.25	17.00@17.25	17.00@17.25	17.00@17.25	17.00@17.25
Medium	...	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.00
Common	...	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50
Western steers:						
Good	...	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50
Medium	...	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00
Common	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Texas steers:						
Good	...	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.50
Common	...	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Heifers:						
Good	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Medium	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Common	...	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Cows:						
Good	...	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Common	...	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Bulls:						
Good	...	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.50
Common	...	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	11.50@13.00	11.50@13.00	11.50@13.00



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This advertisement is written for the purpose of inviting YOU to share in the satisfaction enjoyed

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Can be used for COTTON SEED, PEANUT or SOYA BEAN Pressing



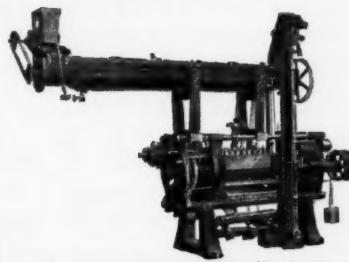
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BETTER THAN HYDRAULIC PRESS

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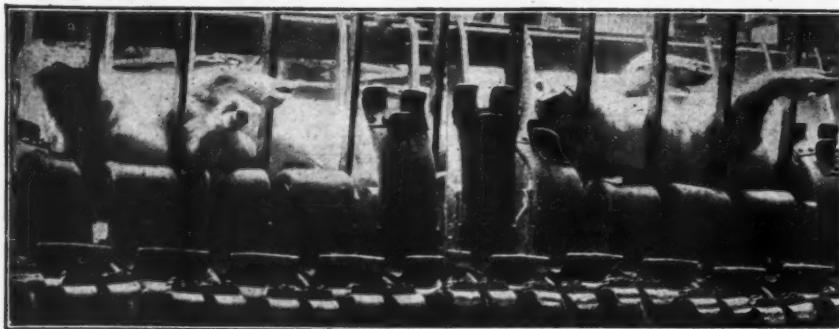
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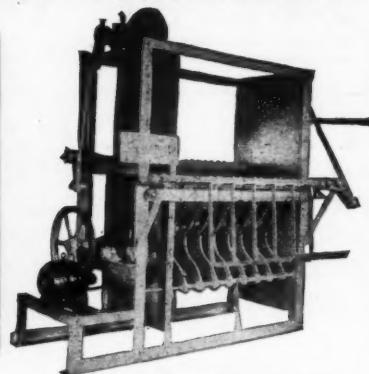
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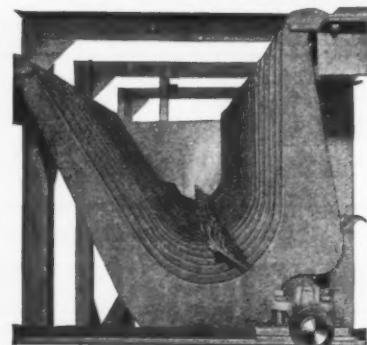
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U bars forming a trough in which hogs are cleaned.



U bars have curved ends, causing hogs to forward themselves.

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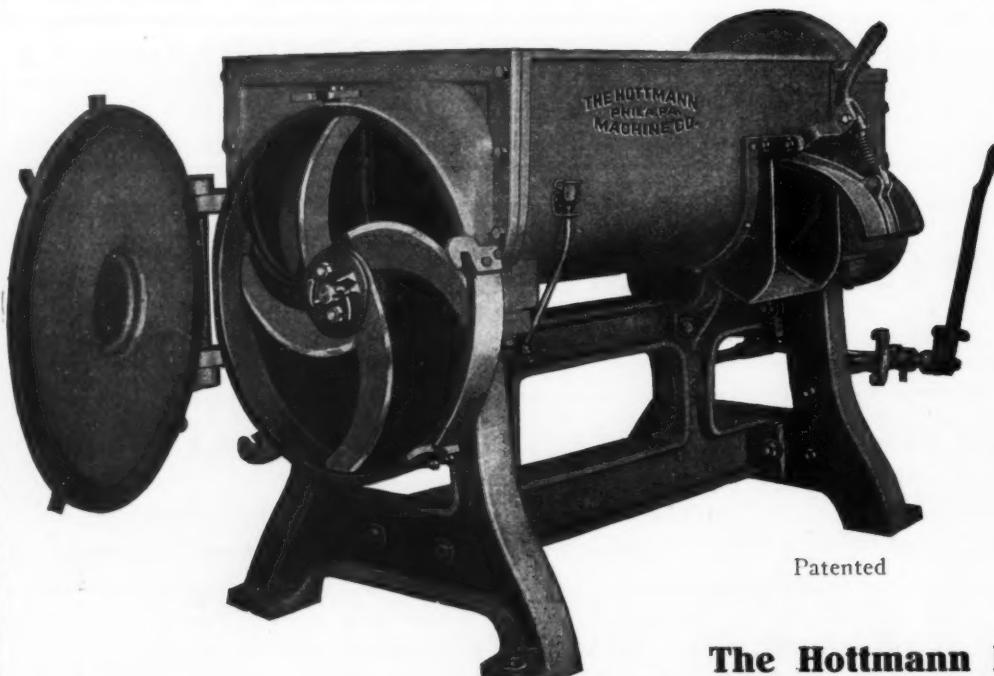
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ARRANGED FOR CHARGING FROM FLOOR
WHERE DRYER SETS OR FROM FLOOR
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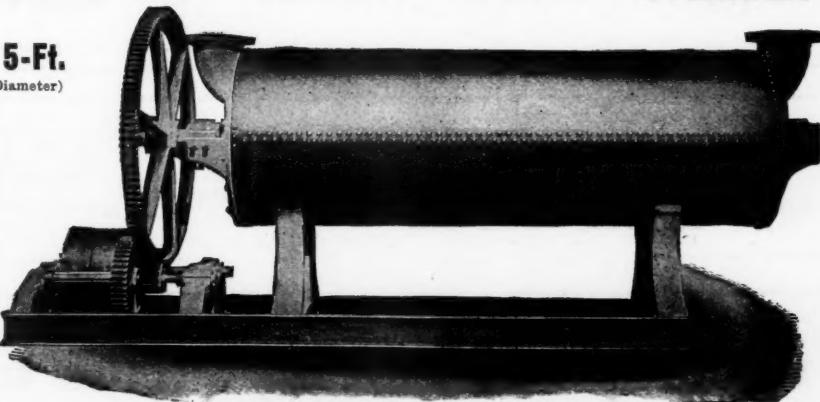
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You Can't Make Good Butterine WITHOUT GOOD EQUIPMENT

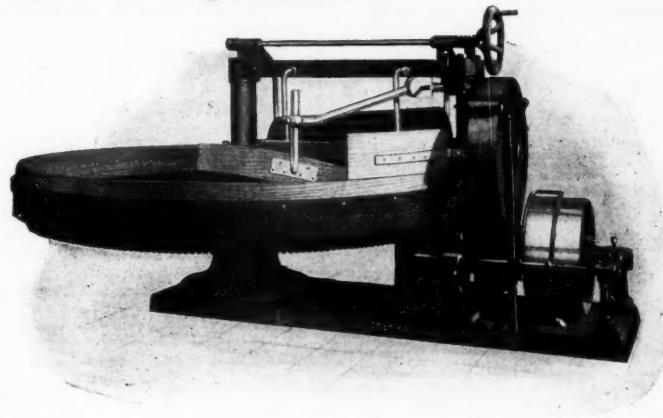
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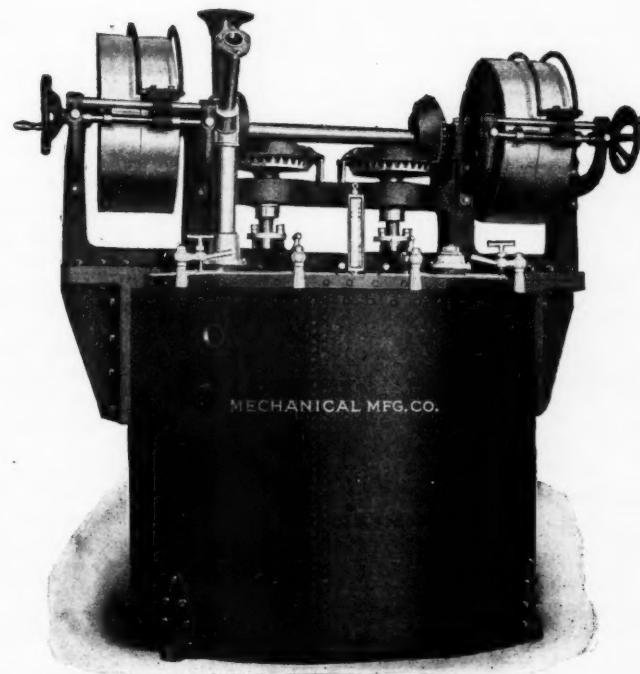
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When Germany Cut Loose in 1914

one of the Greatest Munition Plants in the land ordered 12 Ridgway Steam Hydraulic Elevators to be built "Quicker'n Lightnin'."

They were built and installed under Rush conditions. They are of 2 tons to 12 tons capacity and can run at 150 feet or more per minute.

They have been going as hard as they can go ever since installation.

Up to this writing this munition plant (somewhere in America) has not had to order a single repair for a single one of these 12 RIDGWAY ELEVATORS.

Now go out and look at those "Weekly Tinker" Elevators you bought and think what you, too, might have had if your Engineering Department had not been so far behind the times.

Say, by the way, why do concerns like yours tie up to "Has Beens" and "Dead Ones" when you want new equipment?

Over 2,000 of the Biggest and Best Concerns all over the land have "Johnny-on-the-Job" engineers. Why don't you? They cost no more than the other kind.

See this bunch of samples—3 times 7 is 21—just for luck.

List of Users:

United Gas Improvement Co.	H. J. Heinz Co.	United States Government
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	International Harvester Co.	E. I. Du Pont & Co.
Cleust, Peabody & Co.	John Wanamaker	General Electric Co.
B. F. Goodrich Co.	Remington Typewriter Co.	Packard Motor Car Co.
National Cash Register Co.	Continental Gin Co.	Continental Can Co.
Hammermill Paper Co.	Erie Railroad Co.	American Tobacco Co.
Procter & Gamble Co.	Crane & Co. (Dalton)	John Morrell & Co.

Ask them. It only costs 3 times 21 is 63 cents, to find out why it is everybody but "Dead Ones"

"Hook 'er to the Biler"

CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON CO. COATESVILLE, PA.

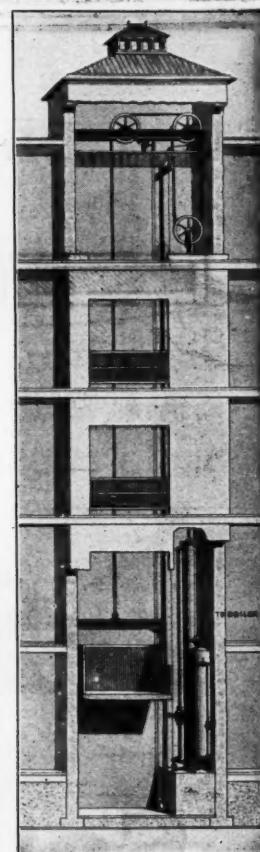
ELEVATOR MAKERS TO FOLKS WHO KNOW



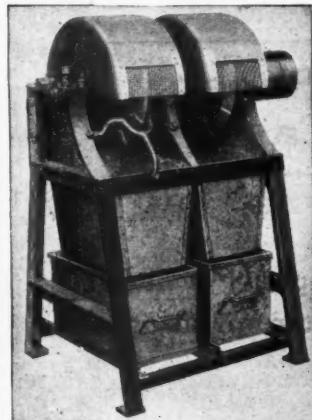
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Double Geared



High Lift in Enclosed Hatch Elevator



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BONE REMOVER

You can put the Hogs Heads into
Lard Tanks instead of Grease Tanks

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The Ohio Provision Co., PORK PACKERS

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Members A. M. P. A. Correspondence Solicited Government Inspection

J. S. HOFFMAN COMPANY, Inc.

CHICAGO—219-221 N. Franklin St.

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WITH US

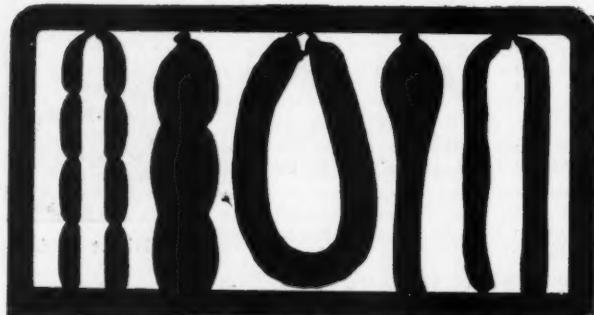
IMPORTERS

Dry Sausage—Corned Beef—Cheese

NEW YORK—181-183 Franklin St.

Members American
Meat Packers' Ass'n

BUSINESS BARGAINS TO BE FOUND ON PAGE 48



Armours

Sausage Casings

**Beef
Casings**

**Hog
Casings**

**Sheep
Casings**

Our large source of supply, together with our superior facilities for handling, enable us to meet all your requirements in the most satisfactory manner. Prompt service.

*Any one of our 385 Branch Houses will
give you prices and particulars on request*

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

General Offices: Union Stock Yards, Chicago

The "Wyandotte" Cleaner with the Indian Brand

A large and steadily increasing number of meat dealers and meat packers are insisting upon their cleaning material bearing the name of "Wyandotte" and being branded with the Indian with drawn bow and arrow trade mark.

The "Wyandotte" specialty



has a wide reputation among meat men for cleaner economy and for giving the utmost in cleaning service. These results are guaranteed when you order Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser, and to make sure that you have the genuine when ordering note that the hoops are *red* on the barrel. In your next order to the supply man specify a barrel or keg of Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser.



The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mnfrs. **Wyandotte, Mich.**

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited

IT CLEANS CLEAN

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LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to fairly prime.....	\$11.00@13.15
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	7.50@11.80
Cows	4.50@ 9.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, choice, per 100 lbs.....	15.00@16.25
Live calves, skim milk	10.00@11.00
Live calves, grassers	8.00
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@12.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to prime.....	17.00@17.75
Live sheep, common to good.....	9.00@10.00
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culs	5.50@ 6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@16.50
Hogs, medium	@16.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@16.25
Pigs	@16.00
Roughs	@15.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.	
Choice native heavy	17 1/2@18
Choice native light	17 1/2@17
Native, common to fair.....	16 1/2@17 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	17 1/2@18
Choice native light	17 1/2@18
Native, common to fair.....	16 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	16 1/2@17
Choice Western, light	16 1/2
Common to fair Texas	13 @15
Good to choice heifers	16 1/2@18
Common to fair heifers	16
Choice cows	15
Common to fair cows	14
Fresh Bologna bulls	13

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	19 @20
No. 2 ribs.....	17 1/2@18 1/2
No. 3 ribs.....	16 1/2@17
No. 1 loins.....	10 @20
No. 2 loins.....	18 @18 1/2
No. 3 loins.....	16 1/2@17
No. 1 hinds and ribs	18 1/2@19
No. 2 hinds and ribs	18
No. 3 hinds and ribs	17
No. 1 rounds	18
No. 2 rounds	17 1/2
No. 3 rounds	16 1/2
No. 1 chuck.....	15 1/2
No. 2 chuck.....	14 1/2
No. 3 chuck.....	12 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@23 1/2
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	21
Western calves, choice	22
Western calves, fair to good.....	19
Grassers and buttermilks.....	15

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@20%
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@20%
Hogs, 160 lbs.	21 1/2%
Hogs, 140 lbs.	21%
Pigs	21%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@27
Lambs, choice	25
Lambs, good	23 1/2
Lambs, medium to good.....	22
Sheep, choice	10
Sheep, medium to good.....	17
Sheep, culs	15

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@25
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	25
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	25
Smoked picnics, light	19 1/2
Smoked picnics, heavy	19 1/2
Smoked shoulders	20
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	30
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	32
Dried beef sets	32
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	30
Pickled bellies, heavy	28

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@28
Fresh pork loins, Western	22 1/2@26
Frozen pork loins	21 @24
Fresh pork tenderloins	32
Frozen pork tenderloins	30
Shoulders, city	23
Shoulders, Western	20
Butts, regular	22 1/2
Butts, boneless	26
Fresh hams, city	25
Fresh hams, Western	23
Fresh picnic hams	19

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 lbs.	80.00@ 82.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 lbs.	70.00@ 72.00
Black hoofs, per ton	50.00@ 52.50
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	50.00@ 52.50
White hoofs, per ton	70.00@ 72.50
Thigh bones, avg. 55 to 90 lbs. per 100 lbs.	140.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.....	170.00@185.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.....	125.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.....	90.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.	22 @25
Fresh cow tongues	18c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	65c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @85c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	35 @40c. a pound
Calves' livers	30c. a pound
Beef kidneys	15 @16c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	20c. a pound
Oxtails	17c. a pound
Hearts, beef	14 @15c. a pound
Rolls, beef	21 @24c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	35 @40c. a pound
Lamb's fries	12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	25 1/2c. a pound
Blade meat	18c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	G 8
Suet, fresh and heavy	12
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35
Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	75
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	20
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	27 1/2
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	14
Hog, free of salt, tea, or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	1.00
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	20
Hog, middles	20
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	40
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	8 1/2
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	4
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	4
Beef bladders, small per doz.	95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing., white	26 1/2	28 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black	26 1/2	28 1/2
Pepper, red	16	19
Allspice	7	9 1/2
Cinnamon	22	26
Coriander	25	27
Cloves	29	32
Ginger	20	23
Mace	56	60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	37
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. 6	6 @ 6 1/2
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
No. 1 skins .....	.50
No. 2 skins .....	.48
No. 3 skins .....	.38
Branded skins .....	.42
Ticky skins .....	.42
No. 1 B. M. skins .....	.46
No. 2 B. M. skins .....	.45.25
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 .....	.45.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 .....	.45.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 .....	.45.00
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 .....	.45.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 .....	.45.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18 .....	.45.25
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18 .....	.45.00
No. 2 B. M. kips .....	.46.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over .....	.46.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over .....	.46.50
Branded kips .....	.45.50
Heavy branded kips .....	.45.50
Ticky kips .....	.45.50
Heavy ticky kips .....	.45.50

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Barrels—Dry-packed—	
Western, dry-picked, young avg., best.....	22 @23
Western, old hens or toms	23
Texas, fair to good	20 @21

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 lbs. to pair	40
Eastern broilers, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 lbs. to pair	35
Virginia broilers, per lb.	35
Fowls—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—	

Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	25@25
Western, boxes, 45 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	24 1/2@25
Western, 45 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	24
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	22 1/2
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	20 1/2
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	20

Fowl—Barrels, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	24 1/2
Western, boxes, 4 to 4 1/2 lbs., dry-pkd.	24 1/2@24
Old Cocks, per lb.	18
Southern, large	23 1/2

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	4.00
Long Island Spring Ducklings	22
Broilers—12 to box, frozen—	

THE BUFFALO **LATEST MODEL SANITARY CUTTER**

We can attach automatic mixers on our Silent Cutters which stir and mix the meat while cutting, thereby eliminating any necessity of touching the meat with the hands.

No Experiment!
Suitable for all kinds of Sausages.

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Built for Constant Service

Note: Lap over bowl most sanitary.

43 inch bowl inside

Capacity 25,000 lbs. per day.

Used by all the large packers.

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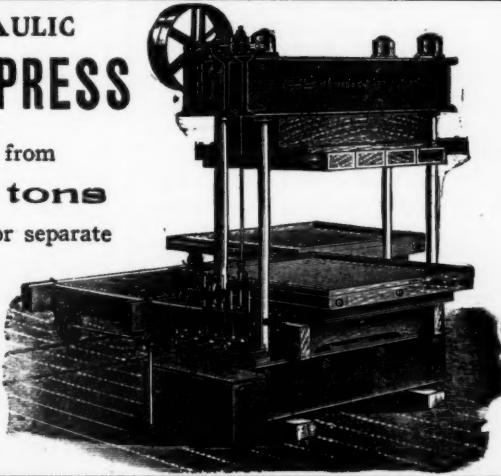
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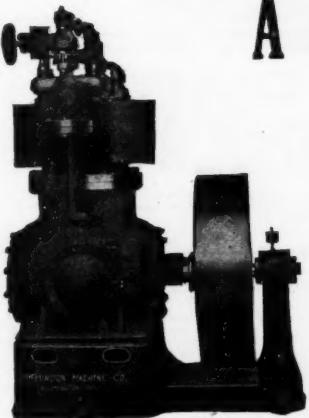
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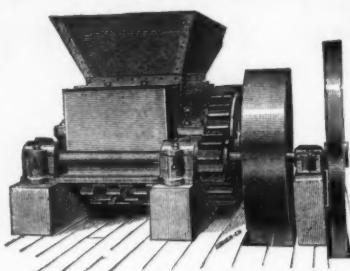
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Is caused by the dirty, filthy, dangerous, disease-carrying fly. Flies are a menace to health and a nuisance to man and other animals.

The propagation of the skipper fly, as well as the house fly, can be prevented if the instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 118, entitled, "Experiments in the Destruction of Fly Larvae in Horse Manure," are followed. Borax should be applied in markets, packing houses, stables, barns, etc. The directions issued by the Department of Agriculture for treating manure with Borax to kill fly eggs and maggots are as follows:

Apply 10 ounces of Borax to every 10 cubic feet of manure immediately upon its removal from the barn. Apply the Borax particularly around the outer edges of the pile with a flour sifter or any fine sieve, and sprinkle 2 or 3 gallons of water over the Borax-treated manure. The treatment should be repeated with each addition of fresh manure. Water should be added to garbage, street sweepings, etc., the same as in the case of manure.

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Morris & Company.
National Ammonia Co.

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Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.
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Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.

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Pioneer Box Co.
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Heekin Can Co.
Johnson-Morse Can Co.

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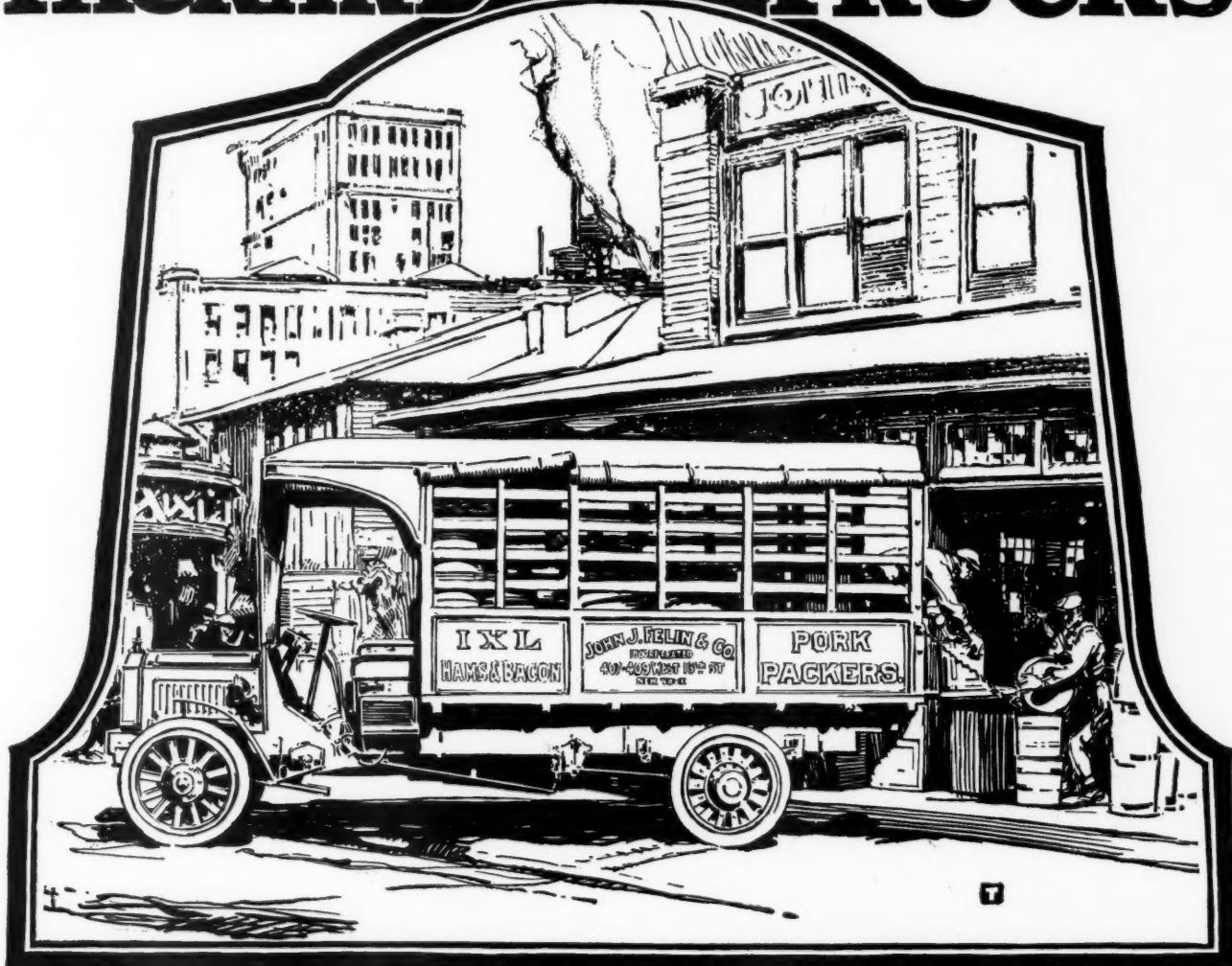
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